The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,191—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S.Thompson	24th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W.M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS.

The undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay, or FORWARDING by rail, of all description of Goods and Packages. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

TO EXPORTERS.

To save Shippers the trouble of CLEARING and SHIPPING, consignments of goods will be received, and Bills of Lading can be forwarded.

Railway receipts for Packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
„	„ doz. packs	19 0	21 0
„ gilt edged	„ pack	2 0	2 4
„ „	„ doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO' forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
EVERY EVENING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

KELLAR,

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
FROM
IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK,
WHERE
HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS
WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES
FOR OVER TWO YEARS.
HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES
Have been given in presence of
THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE,
Including
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE;

and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR

Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes, Rs. 12 and 24; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 As. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp. Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

WANTED three experienced CLERKS and three good WRITERS to proceed to Goa.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Portuguese Guaranteed State Railway Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 148th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a good DRAUGHTSMAN for the Engineer's Department. Applications with testimonials to be made to the Undersigned.

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT,
General Manager in India and Ceylon,
Care of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which existed between the undersigned and NURSEY JUGJEEWAN, the heirs of the late JAICHAND JUGJEEWAN and KALLIDAS KESSOWJEE under the name, style, and firm of LILLADHUR JAVERCHUND at Bombay, and NURSEY JUGJEEWAN at Madras, and other places, in the Madras Presidency, was dissolved on the 31st day of May, 1881. All persons having claims against the firm of the said Nursey Jugjeewan are hereby required to recover and receive the same from the said Nursey Jugjeewan, the heirs of the said Jaichand Jugjeewan and the said Kallidas Kessowjee, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any such claims.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1881.

LILADHUR JAVERCHUND.
લીલાધર જવેરચંદ.
RAMJEE MADHOWJEE.
રામજી માધવજી.
KHIMJEE MADHOWJEE.
ખીમજી માધવજી.

NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CONSUMABLE STORES required for the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway from the 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

Application for Specification and conditions of Contract to be made to the Storekeeper, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi.

Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi, and should be superscribed "Tenders for the annual Supply of Consumable Stores," under sealed covers on the prescribed form, and should be delivered at the Manager's Office by noon on 1st December, 1881.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Storekeeper, B. G. Railway.

Ghadechi, 29th October, 1881.

RARE HORSES AND CARRIAGES EX S. S. "ROME" FOR SALE

AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.

A GREY AUSTRALIAN, thoroughly broken in, Charger, up to 17 stone weight.

A handsome pair of well-matched Dapple Grey Hungarian CARRIAGE HORSES, thoroughly broken to Harness.

Two bran new fashionable MINIATURE LANDAUS, fitted up in England with Patent Head Apparatus and all latest improvements. When head is opened the Carriages give the appearance of a light Barouche. One is built by Morgan and Co., of Long Acre, and another by Windover, of Huntingdon and Long Acre.

An elegant square fronted light office Brougham, built at the Royal Carriage Gallery of New Bond-street, London.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CONVEYANCE by STEAM TONNAGE of the 22nd N.I. from Vingorla to Aden and the 14th N. I. from Aden to Bombay, as noted in the Margin.

	22nd Regt. N.I.	14th N.I.
European officers	8	8
Ladies	0	4
Children	2	2
Men (European)	1	0
Women	1	0
Children	2	0
Native officers	19	15
Men	696	670
Women	166	127
Children	260	200
Followers	93	54
Women	45	14
Children	27	6
Horses	8	8
Bullocks	8	0

Government will provide requisite fittings, extra water tanks, provisions and fodder.

Articles of equip to be provided by owners in accordance with Transport Regulations.

Deck cuttings for ventilation IF REQUIRED by COMMITTEE of SURVEY will be done by Government, but must be made good by and at the expense of the owners.

Vessel should be prepared for inspection on date of tender, and ready to leave for Vingorla by the 14th of November, 1881.

The Transport may be required to tow a vessel of 100 tons from Aden to Bombay.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Marine Office.

Tenders should be lodged at the office of the undersigned by 1 p.m. on the 9th instant.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I.M.
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd November, 1881.

NEW DRESS SERGES FOR THE HILLS AND HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Lisbon Serge	...As. 8 per yard.
Adriatique Serge,	...As. 12 per yard.
Velu Serge,	.. Re. 1-0 per yard.
Acadia Serge,	...Re. 1-4 per yard.
Lapland Serge,	...Re. 1-8 per yard.
Vienna Serge,	...Re. 1-8 per yard.
Estemene Serge,	...Rs. 2-0 per yard.

Estimates for costumes and patterns post free.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 35.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.
KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.
REPLACING OF KARWAR ROCK BUOY.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 24, issued 13th June, 1881, relative to the breaking adrift of the bouy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar sunv), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, the Port Officer, Karwar, has notified that the buoy has been replaced.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 27th October, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 826, and 827;
„ „ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot (1880) page 110;
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 63, 15, and 15*a*.;
„ „ Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5;
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Dept.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. — Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.

42 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg ... 23 0

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

36 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch ... 19 0

A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

27 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Nierstein ... 14 8

Very soft and good bouquet.

25 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer ... 13 8

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.

24 8... Still... ... HOCK ... ...Steinwein ... ...

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

21 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim ... 11 8

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

19 0... Still... ... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim ... 10 8

A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARM CLOTHING.

ASQUITH and LORD have a very large assortment of Materials for CLOTHING suitable for wear during the COLD SEASON. Their Cheviot Cloths for suits are of the best and newest textures and patterns, and their Flannels and Silk and Wool for shirts are not equalled in India. Their warm all Shetland Wool underclothing is a luxury to Gentlemen residing in, or about to visit, a cold climate; and the fit and finish of all Garments supplied by them may always be relied on. A few Cash Prices quoted below. Patterns and Catalogues containing our old and simple instructions for Self-measurement forwarded on application.

CASH PRICES.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cheviot Suits, Sac-Coat and Trousers		40 0 to	45 0
Stout Angola do. do.			45 0
Very warm Ulster Over-Coats, lined			55 0
The very best Wove-Flannel Shirts	each		9 0
Our special shrinkless Silk and Wool do.	„		9 0
Our „ Oxford Cloth Shirts	...six for		36 0
Real Shetland Wool Undershirts, very warm	each		7 8
Do. do. Long Drawers do.	„		7 8
Do. do. Socks	per dozen		25 0
Silver Grey Angola Shirts	each		6 8
Do. do. Long Drawers	„		6 8
Best Angola ½ Hose	per dozen from		21 0
Fine warm elastic Cardigan Jackets			12 8
Soft white Wool Mufflers			2 0
Hand-made Ringwood Gloves	per pair		2 0
Warm Rugs, Blankets, and Scotch Mauds	from	15 0 to	55 0

THE TRAVELLERS' AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR

READ BROTHERS,

BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of both the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must compulsorily deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

Although the claim to "The Bull-Dog Brand" is thus divided, the much-used titles of "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" apply exclusively to the Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Read Brothers, and an injunction in their favour has accordingly been pronounced by the Lords Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
POONAH
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
DELHI
BENARES
LAHORE
DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .. Net Cash	800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators..Price	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell .. Price	Rs. 300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II... Price	650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS
FOR THE
SEASON 1881-82.

Descriptive Price List free by post on application.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1882.

Descriptive Price Lists free by post on application.

COOPER'S
CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
AND
CASH TERMS
FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR
1882.

Gratis and Post Free on application.

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DOUBLING THE LINE BETWEEN ANDHERI AND VIRAR.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 12th instant for works required in the construction of a double Line of Railway between Andheri and Virar, distance about 20¼ miles.

Plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at this office.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1881.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Gorupdevi, called Dhackjee Purbhoo's Oart.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, 1881, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by public auction (without reserve) on the premises the following 3 lots, vizt:—

Lot A.—Containing about 6,490 square yards together with the date trees standing thereon.

Lot B.—Containing about 5,100 square yards together with the date trees standing thereon.

Lot C.—Containing about 5,550 square yards together with the date trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators No. 1, Church-lane or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1881.

MINIATURE KABUL MEDALS AND ROBERT'S CROSS.

THE undersigned have just received a first parcel of these—

Kabul Medals	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Clasps—each	Credit Rs. 2 0	Cash Rs. 1 13
Robert's Cross	Credit Rs. 11 0	Cash Rs. 10 0

WATSON AND CO,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS among HINDUS and its Evil Consequences (in pure Gujarati) will be out in due time. (Full particulars hereafter).

CHOCOLATE CREAM, Drops, Pastiles, Dragees, Grelines Neapolitan Liqueur Comfits, Almonds, &c., &c. BOLTON & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built boat-shaped BAROUCHE, newly done up, with Pair of Grey Arabs, and set of English double plated Harness. Apply to Colonel SEXTON, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE.—Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co. have removed to Office No. 2, Dean-lane, Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s premises.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED immediately, a Landau and a Mail Phaeton, new or second-hand, in good condition. Apply stating particulars & price to the Manager, E. Hotel.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

WANTED, a good PIANO, a grand or square grand. Apply stating price and particulars to "B.," care of this Paper.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE in cut, at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 27, Apollo Street, and 28, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. (500) five hundred per share has been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1881.

Interest will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
REGD. GILBERT,
CARSONDASS VULUBDASS,
J. GORDON,
Directors.

J. GORDON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

DESCHAMPS and Co., MADRAS, beg to inform the public that they have NO AGENT in BOMBAY. All orders to be addressed to Madras or Calcutta.

Mount Road, Madras, 26th October, 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
surveyor and valuer,
Engineer's General Agent.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
25, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED, by Mail, a variety of Fancy Millinery, ladies' and childrens Hats and Bonnets, ladies' best silk Gloves, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons, best Christmas and New Year's Cards, best Birthday cards, large and small rocking horses, perambulators, English-made, for 1, 2, and 4 children, large selection of children toys, assorted and coloured wool, besique cards for 2, 3, and 4 players, scrap albums and picture-books.

WANTED.

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annnm.

[illegible]lications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 7 per share will be made to shareholders, at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church-lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1881, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application.

EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th October, 1881.

PATENT ANTI-LITHON BOILER COMPOSITION for the total prevention of incrustation and corrosion in Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Steam Boilers, manufactured by the Anti-Lithon Composition Company, Limited, Bristol.

This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

DEWAR Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Meean Meer.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE NOTICE in the issue of the 28th instant, that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have DECIDED to CHARGE SEVEN ANNAS FIVE PIES per maund, Sabarmati to Bombay, is INCORRECT.

In no case will the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage charges be higher than those of the Rajpootana Railway from Delhi and Agra to Bombay.

For the present and until the Rajpootana again alters, the rate for Grain, Delhi and Agra to Bombay, will be 15 annas 5 pies per maund, the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage proportion being the same as that charged by the Rajpootana Railway.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st October, 1881.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Just unpacked a large selection of Eley's ammunition of all sizes:—

Loaded Cartridges.
Cartridge cases.
Caps.
Bullets.
Measures.
Cartridge-loaders.
Capping Machines.
Gun-powder.
Chilled Shot.
Wads.
Hunting Knives.
&c. &c. &c.

1882.

LETTS'S DIARIES
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

LADIES' BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

Black Morocco	... per pair	Rs. 9 8
Black Kid	... ... „	„ 9 0
Brown Canvas...	... „	„ 10 8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after TUESDAY next, the first of November, until further notice, the KELAVLI STATION (five miles from Karjat) and the CAMPOOLEE STATION (nine miles from Karjat) will be OPENED, the former for Passenger Traffic only, and the latter for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

2. A Mixed Train will run daily between Campoolee and Karjat, calling at the Palasdhari and the Kelavli Stations as under, namely:—

DOWN.			P. M.	UP.			P. M.
Karjat	..	Dep.	1-35	Campoolee	..	Dep.	2-55
Palasdhari	..	Arl.	1-45	Kelavli	..	Arl.	3-18
Do.	..	Dep.	1-48	Do.	..	Dep.	3-20
Kelavli	..	Arl.	2-5	Palasdhari	..	Arl.	3-37
Do.	..	Dep.	2-7	Do	..	Dep.	3-40
Campoolee	..	Arl.	2-30	Karjat	..	Arl.	3-50

First, second, third and fourth class passengers will be booked by these trains between Campoolee and Karjat.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th October, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 33.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN
RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.
TEMPORARY EXHIBITION OF SMALL DIOPTRIC LIGHT AT EASTERN GROVE.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has notified that alterations are about to be effected in the light apparatus, and arc of visibility, of the Eastern Grove light, situated at the entrance to the Rangoon river.

The present light will be discontinued on and after the 14th October (instant), and a small dioptric light will be exhibited whilst the alterations are in progress.

Further particulars will be given previous to the re-exhibition of the permanent light.

Note.—Mariners are cautioned that the temporary light will not be visible at so great a distance as the permanent light.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 12th Oct., 1881.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 833, 834, 823, 830 & 70.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 143, 131, 15d and 103b.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

FROM a business point of view the past week has not been characterised by any very special movements. Money shows a distinctly easier tendency, and the stock and share markets have improved in consequence, but our various export and import markets have scarcely moved throughout. In the course of another week or ten days we shall begin to have arrivals of New Hingunghaut and Omrawuttee Cotton, and thenceforward may look for increased activity; but in the interval, with only limited supplies of inferior quality available, and prices for future delivery of new crop considerably above home currencies, there is no basis for extended business. Seeds are very quiet, and Wheat is also dull, the arrivals for the moment being apparently in excess of the demand, notwithstanding the decline in Freights to 40s. for immediate shipment to Liverpool. Imports remain very quiet, but the feeling is possibly a shade steadier than it was.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday was decidedly more favourable, the Cash Balance having advanced to 50 per cent. of the Liabilities, a position we have not seen for some months past. The effect of this on the general market has been distinctly beneficial, and at the board meeting this afternoon the directors have reduced their rates 1 per cent. all round, making their minimum for advances on Government Paper 6 per cent. It is possible we may see a still lower level established, but not probable, as there is every indication of export business continuing active until the opening of the new season.

EXCHANGE.—In Sterling the transactions this week have not been large, and the fluctuations in rates have been insignificant. Owing to the minimum for Council drafts last Wednesday having been fixed at 1s. 7⅞d., and the amount advertised for this week's biddings increased to 40 lacs, the market was quiet last mail-day with a decline of 1-32d. For this mail, however, we opened with a steadier feeling again and a recovery to the previous level, say 1s. 7 15-16d. for demand Bank drafts, and 1s. 8⅛d. for 3 months' Credits. Practically no alteration from this position took place until yesterday when Bank Bills were advanced 1-32d. owing to Bar Silver in London rising to 52d. per oz. To-day, however, the improvement has been partially lost, and we quote at the close the same as last Wednesday:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 15-16d. to 31-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 29-32d., 3 months 1s. 8 5-32d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅛d.; Documents 1s. 8 9-32d.; Francs 2·14½.

At these figures the Banks will work up to the end of the year, and in the immediate future there is nothing to indicate the probability of any important change. Council drafts in London to-day will probably go at 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 7 15-16d. If at the former rate we shall be quieter, if at the latter somewhat firmer. To all appearance no great fluctuation from this level is likely to occur between now and the end of the year; afterwards looking to the prospects of our export season we should see increased strength.

On Calcutta rates have recovered to par for demand, and ½ per cent discount for 60 days' sight bills. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight bills on London is 3s. 9½d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Rates were very week last mail-day at Rs. 100 9-16 for Fours and Rs. 109¼ for Fours-and-a-half, but with stronger accounts from London the market began to improve on Friday and aided by easier money here has since steadily hardened, until to-day we quote Fours Rs. 101 5-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109⅞. The amount of paper actually on the market is not large, and should the money market continue easy here and at home, it is not unlikely we may see a further improvement established.

SHARES.—In the early part of the week the tone was quiet with somewhat lower values all round, but latterly more firmness has been apparent and rates have recovered the previous fall, in some cases being even higher. In *Banks* we note a decline of ½ per cent in Bank of Bombays, but others are unaltered. *Press* Companies are firm but practically unchanged, and the same may be said of *Land* shares. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies close firm, and our quotations show a very general advance on the week of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, in the case of Sassoon's Rs. 50 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies there is no change to register. Gold Mining Companies continue quite neglected.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a trifle more doing since the Dawali holidays, and in the bazaar the clearances are estimated at about 2,500 packages for the week. From first hands the sales ready and to arrive have undergone something like a proportionate increase, but there has been no rise in prices, nor in the face of the heavy supplies here and to arrive does such seem probable. Looking to all the surroundings of the market a maintenance of something like present values will be about as much as we can well expect, and that only if shipments from home are not unduly forced. The heavy imports of the past two seasons have evidently fully stocked the country, and any attempt therefore to overload the market can only result in proportionate depression. Of *Local* makes the sales this week have been about 1,800 packages at As. 7¾ to As. 8½ per lb. according to quality. Stocks are rather on the increase.

TWIST.—We are unable to report any special change in the position of English Yarns. The demand continues very limited and prices are not quotably altered. *Local* Yarns are also dull the sales being about 2,000 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm at fully previous prices but the extent of business doing has been very moderate. *Yellow Metal* may be called quiet but steady at former rates. *Iron* is still very dull and there is no improvement in values, stocks being a long way in excess of requirements.

COALS are firm for distant arrivals at an advance of about 8 annas per ton on last week's quotions. Salers are few and it almost seems as if the market had passed the lowest point notwithstanding the large supplies still held on the bunder.

COTTON.—We have had an extremely quiet week both in old and new cotton; rates are practically unchanged and the purchases for export have been insignificant. At the moment our available supplies consist of the lower grades of old Cotton which seem quite out of demand at home, and our quotations for New Crop have been maintained by the action of one or two large buyers at a level considerably above Liverpool currencies. The New Crop however is rapidly maturing in the Omrawattee and Hingunghat districts, and another week or two will probably see the commencement of arrivals, after which we may anticipate greater activity. So far as can at present be seen, we are likely to have a large yield of very good average quality, and some people here are beginning to talk of the exports for the first six months of next yoar exceeding a million bales.

The *Receipts* of Cotton to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	26,708	10,660	10,420
Since 1st Sept.	69,254	41,002	58,600
Since 1st Jan.	1,153,849	1,095,849	824,370

The *Clearances for Sea* during the fortnight have been 15,719 bales, making a total of 920,484 bales since 1st January as against 874,184 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* canal, with commision:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	Rs. 173	=4 19/32d.
G. F. do. do.	„ 164	=4⅜d.
Good Dhollera do.	„ 194	=5 3/32d.
F. G. F. do. do.	„ 184	=4 27/32d.
G. F. do. do.	„ 176	=4 21/32d.
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	„ 192	=5 1/16d.
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	„ 167	=4 7/16d.
G. F. do.	„ 162	=4 5/16d.
New—		
Good Omra, March delivery	„ 203	= 5 5/16d.
F. G. F. do. do. do.	„ 195	= 5⅛d.
G. F. do. do. do.	„ 186	= 4 29/32d.
Good Ginned Broach do. do.	„ 227	= 5⅞d.
Good Bengal, January do.	„ 176	= 4 21/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* remains very quiet under the influence of dull reports from home; the arrivals are small and transactions for export on quite an unimportant scale. We quote ready Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull at the nominal rate of Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. *Gingelly* is not yet arriving in any quantity he low prices ruling keeping back supplies. W quote White Rs. 34, Mixed Rs. 33 per candy.

WHEAT is in large supply, but the markets at home offer no inducements to shippers, and prices are if anything tending easier notwithstanding cheaper freights. For No. 1 White we quote Rs. 34, No. 2 Rs. 32 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	670
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	80,000	25	all	5 do.	290
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	950
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	425
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,300xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	435xd.
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	292½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	180xd.
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,275
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,000xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	400

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	822½
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-9
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 19-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-3

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 29th Oct. 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,607	0	0
Merchandise	83,608	0	0
Earth Trains	444	0	0
Telegraph	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,38,859	0	0

Corresponding week in Oct. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,670	0	0
Merchandise	77,562	0	0
Earth Trains	533	0	0
Telegraph	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,37,765	0	0
Increase	1,094	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Wachusett, 1,599 tons, Captain J. McGilvery, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davy, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff (6th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,137½ tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. B. LeMessurier, one officer, Mrs. C. C. Jamsetjee, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. N. Phillips, Lieut. Sutton, Mr. J. M. Doyle, three children, one Miss Clarke, and 53 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,578 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. P. De Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Gerald, Mr. E. H. Medworth, Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee, Major Hubbersty, Lieut. Davison, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Brodie and child, Mrs. Powell, one Sergeant, 73 Rank ane File, 2 women, and 4 children, of the 89th Regt., and 58 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, Oct. 8.
	St. Bernard (s)	Davy	Cardiff, Oct. 6.
	Darien (s)	Inch	Cardiff, Oct. 5.
	Nyanza (s)	......	Zanzebar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
2	Elysia (s)	Lindquister	Marseilles.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Coast and Calcutta.

The Ship Wachusett, McGilvery, to San Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Athens, to Marseilles.
Steamer Verona, to China.
Steamer Lady Dalhousie, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
28	Orion (s)	Riley	Liverpool, Sept. 19.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Colombo, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.—Steamers Camorta and City of Canterbury, Barque British Army.
Do. 29.—Steamers Commilla and Rajpootana and a Barque (showed R. H. S. W.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
29	Culna (s)	......	Calcutta.
30	Camarta (s)	......	Calcutta.
31	D. of Sutherland	......	London.
	Deccan (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURE.

30	Navarina (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—47 bales wool, Pearjee Khan Mahamed; 172 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 110 bales wool, Nuthoo Lailjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Naranjee; 300 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.
Knight of the St. Patrick (s)—20 cwts dates, Panachund Anundjee.
Arago (s)—75 bales cotton, Vussonjee Moorojee.

FOR LONDON.

John David (s)—431 cwts wheat, Dewjee Joywut; 800 cwts wheat, Soorjee Jeewandass; 1,680 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 50 chests tea, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.; 10 bales bides, Ruttonjee Maneckjee.
Incherhona (s)—10 bales carpets, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo.
Teheran (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 50 cwts horns, Ruttonjee Manuckjee; 45 cwts horns, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo: 2 bales hides, Joosub Mahamed; 15 bales skins, Goolam Hoosein Mahamed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Newnham (s)—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 150 bales cotton and 882 lbs gingelly seeds Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ieranos (s)—441,318½ cwts wheat and 4998½ cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gerova (s)—654 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 24 bales cotton, D. Dwarkbux; 61 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co.: 89 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 100 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.; 73 bales cotton Kajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 21 cwts horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 cwts horns, Khakebhoy Hemany; 60 cwts olibanum, Cassom Canjee; 100 cwts olibanum Hajeebhoy Laljee; 75 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 75 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, and 42 cwts sandlewood, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 20 cwts dry fish, Vulley Meherally; 65½ cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosei.; 41 cwts cloves, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 188 cwts cloves and 140 cwts googul, Amund ee Kemraj; 252 pieces ivory, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahamed; cwts gun, Tyebally Gafferbhoy; 11 cases peacock feathers, Razubally Ally Raza; 122 cwts cambay stone, Ebrhraline Noordin and Co; 6 cwts cambaystone, Veerchund Castoorchund; 23 packages cloves, Khakeebhoy Hunsraj; 15 packages bysabole and 1 package pedium, Mowjee Jeewraj; 20 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjee; 95 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 93 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 100 bales twist, Haje Essac Ellias; 254 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 55 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaleek; 116 bales twist, R. Dadabhoy; 84 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 107 bales cotton and 40 baies twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 148 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 49 bles twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 85 bales twist, Joharmull Moolchund; 57 bales cotton, Luckmedass Kessowjee; 2 bales cotton, D. Dwarkadass. 1 bales cotton, Jowarmull Moolchewd. 55 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 66½ cwts broken glass Bundally Esmail; 8 cases peacock feathers, Datardina Mowjee; 25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s) 18 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbers and Co; 50 bales twist, the Alliance C. and S. M. Co; 17 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	·628
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	93·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	73·2
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	326

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Simpson, Captain, Marine Batt., from leave, from Mahableshur.
Awdry, Captain, R. E., an duty, from England.
Evan-Gordon, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major, on duty, from England.
Cavendish, Lieut., Highland L. I., on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 1.

Haggard, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave from Secunderabad.
Cadell, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Port Blair.
Watson, Col., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Evan-Gordon, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.

NOVEMBER 1.

Travelyan, Lieut., North Staffordshire, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 2.

Stewart, Captain, 2nd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Godby, Col., 4th Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Edwareshay.
Hubbresty, Major Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Belgaum.
Bordie, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Belgaum.
Davision, Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 2.

Harries, Lieut., Devonshire, from leave to Jullunder.
Young, Lieut., 21st Punjaub N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Awdry, Captain, B. E., on duty, to Madras.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major. on duty, to Madras.
Cavendish, Lieut., Highland L. I., on duty, to Madras.
Ives, Major, Bengal Infantry, rejoined from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 2.

1. The Drill Season of the Corps will commence with a march out on Saturday, the 5th November, 1881. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. sharp, and members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. Until further orders white uniform will be worn for all parades.

3. Until further orders the following will be the detail of parades and drills for the coming season:—

Days.	Hours.	Parades.	Place of Parades.
Monday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Tuesday	6 a.m.	Recruits Musky. & Postn. Drill	Do.
Wednesday	6 a.m.	Adjt's. Parade	Oval
Thursday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Friday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Do.
Saturday	5 p.m.	Comdg. Officer's Parade	Oval.

4. The following will be the order and dates for the various companies to be put through their annual course of musketry commencing with Position Drill as under:—
E Company, 8th to 21st November, 1881.
C Company, 22nd November, 1881, to 5th December 1881.
B Company, 6th to 19th December, 1881.
F Company, 20th December 1881, to 3rd January, 1882.
D Company, 4th to 17th January, 1882.
A Company, 18th to 31st January, 1882.

Companies at Musketry will, during the period set apart for their Musketry training, attend for Musketry Parades throughout the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted, irrespective of the above, and will be formed into squads for Musketry practice only.

5. Intending competitors in the Western India Rifle Association Meeting on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of December or the Northern India Rifle Association Meeting on 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th December, or both are requested to send in their names without delay to Lt. Whitehead who has kindly consented to act as Local Secretary. Competitors in N.I.R.A., in sending in their names, should state whether they intend competing as Members or Associates. The following extract from N. I. R. A. is published for information.

Extract from N. I. R. A. Rules competitions for the matches enumerated in this sheet may be held on any Regimental or Volunteer Rifle Range in India including (Burmah and Aden) were five members, or the equivalent in associates may elect to meet and compete. Provided that there are at least five competitors in each match shot for that a Commissioned Officer Officiates as Local Secretary and is present at the firing point during the whole time. That firing is going on, that Regimental Markets are detailed for the marking, that the matches are shot off on the days and in the order of the programme, and that all the Rules and Bye-laws of the N. I. R. A. are adhered to. On application being made to the Honorary Secretary by an Officer undertaking to perform the duties of Local Secretary, scoring papers, a copy of rules, and a supply of lithographed bull's-eyes will be furnished. Early applications should be made for these forms.

Subscriptions for members ....Rs. 12
„ „ Volunteer Associates .. „ 6
„ „ Army Associates.......... „ 3

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, October 29.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Ben. C. S., with effect from the 27th August.

Mr. William Waterfield, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Ben. C. S., with effect from the 5th Sept. 1881.

Lieut.-Col. M.P. Ricketts, Depy. Comsr., 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Depy. Comsr., 1st Class, vice Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, retired.

Major W. S. Brooke, Depy. Comsr., 3rd Class, to be Depy. Comsr., 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Depy. Comsr., 4th Class, to be Depy. Comsr., 3rd Class, vice Major Brooke.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Asst. Comsr., 1st Class, to be Depy. Comsr., 4th Class, vice Mr. MacGeorge.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, to be Asst. Comsr., 1st Class, vice Mr. Tawney.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, to be Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, vice Mr. Ellison.

Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., Supernumerary Asst. Comsr., to be Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, vice Mr. Goodridge.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., Asst. Comsr., 3rd (Offg 1st) Grade, or until further orders:—

Capt. W. F. H. Grey, Asst. Comsr., 3rd (Offg 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st Grade.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., Asst. Comsr., 4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. G. Batten, Asst. Comsr., 4th Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 3rd Grade.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission during the absence on leave of Major R. C. Evanson, Depy. Comsr. 4th (Offg 3rd) Grade, or until further orders:—

Maj. M. C. Pool, Depy. Comsr., 4th Grade, to officiate as Depy. Comsr., 3rd Grade.

Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, Asst. Comsr., 2nd (Offg 1st) Grade, to officiate as Depy. Comsr., 4th Grade.

Capt. T. M. Jenkins, Asst. Comsr., 4th (Offg 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C. S., Asst. Comsr., 4th (Offg. 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. T. Hall, C. S., Asst. Comsr., 4th Grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 3rd Grade.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg. W. Coates, M. D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

PORT BLAIR.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Major M. Protheroe, C. S. I., Depy. Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Chief Comsr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. T. Cadell, V. C., or until futher orders.

Lieut.-Col. Cadell and Major Protheroe respectively made over and received charge of the office of Chief Comsr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. T. Borrodaile Speedy, B. A., a Jr. Chaplian on the Ben. Estabt., reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 15th inst.

Mr. Speedy's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest Lieut.-Col M. M. Procter with the powers of a Mag. of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Morar Cantonment.

Lieut.-Col. M. M. Procter, Asst. Cantonment Mag., Morar, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. A. B. Cobb, Vice-Consul-Genl. for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 5th Oct.

Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., Bom. C. S., is confirmed in the office of the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 27th Aug.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate Acct. Genl., Bengal.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 5th September, 1881:—

Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., confirmed in the offices of Comptr. Genl. and Head. Comsr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., confirmed in the office of Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, B.C.S., to be Acct.-Genl., Madras, and Comsr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, 2nd Batn. Cheshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt., 15th Sept., 1880.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. E. Whish, Ben. S. C., (p. a.) for two years.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. McQueen, C. B., Ben. S. C., Comdt. 5th Pun. Infy., (p.a.) for two years.

Major C. O'Donel, Ben. S.C., Depy. Asst. Comsy-Genl., 1st class, (m. c.) for one year.

Capt. L. R. Battye, Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt., (u. p. a.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) G. Stewart, Ben. S. C., (p. a.) for four months.

Maj. C. O. W. Apperley, Genl. List, Infy., (m. c.) for six months.

Maj. J. Colledge, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgn. C. H. Beatson, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Depree, Ben. S. C., is permitted to assume the surname of DePree, in lieu of that of "Depree."

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major H. G. Saunders, 20th Oct., 1881. Major C. O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, 23rd Oct., 1881.

To be Majors.—Capt. C. E. Harence, 15th Oct., 1881. Capt. W. H. Brown, 20th Oct., 1881. Capt. G. W. Beresford, 26th Oct., 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.—Capt. E. M. Forbes, Genl. List, Infy., 20th Oct., 1881. Capt. A. B. Clare, Genl. List, Infy., 26th Oct., 1881.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub.-Condr. William B. Mason to Condr. from 17th Sept., 1881.

Sub.-Condr. T. Smith to Condr. from 17th Sept. 1881, in succession to Condr. J. Lake, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant (temporary Sub.-Condr.) John Penfold, to Sub-Condr., on probation, from 17th Sept., 1881, in succession to Sub.-Condr. Smith.

Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. G. B. Bleazby, to Depy. Comsy. from 21st Sept., 1881, in succession to Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. T. Heathcoate, pensioned.

Depy. Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. G. Leonard, to Asst. Comsy. from. 21st Sept., 1881, in succession to Lieut. Bleazby.

Condr. R. J. Baldwin to Depy. Asst. Comsy., from 21st Sept. 1881, in succession to Lieut. Leonard.

Sub-Condr. (tempy. Condr.) T. Todd, to Condr. from 21st Sept., 1881, in succession to Condr. Baldwin.

Magazine Sergt. (temporary Sub-Condr.) J. Bennie, to Sub-Condr., on probation, from 21st Sept., 1881., in succession to Sub-Condr. Todd.

5th Goorkha Regiment.—Jemadar Pursu Khattri, to be Subadar, vice Chandebir Kataith, invalided; Havildar Kulbir Thapa, to be Jemadar, vice Pursu Khattri, promoted, 8th Sept. 1881.

Under the authority of the Secy. of State for India in Council, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Macturk, Ben. Infy., is placed on the retired list, subject to H. M.'s approval.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

With the concurrence of H. M.'s Govt., the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment to the Marine Survey Dept. of India:—

Lieut. L. S. Dawson, R. N., to be Depy. Supt., 1st grade, with effect from the 7th Sept., 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt. of India, P. W. D., Notification No. 329, dated 11th Oct., 1881, the undermentioned Asst. Engrs., 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

To Bengal Railway Branch.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Manson and Mr. W. E. Curty.

To Bombay Railway Branch.—Mr. A. V. Heath and Mr. W. R. Shaw.

To British Burma Railway Branch.—Mr. H. S. Guinness and Mr. R. D. Perceval.

To Establishment of Director-General of Railways.—Mr. W. A. Jehns.

Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R. E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Mily. Works Branch, is granted furlough from the 5th May to the 5th July 1881.

Babu Gopal Chundra Chatopodhyay, B.A., Asst. Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Assam.

The services of Mr. T. Wood, Stock Verifier for State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr, British Burma.

Mr. J. W. Buyers, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, of the Bom. Railway Estab. and Mr. R. T. Denne, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade. of the Estabt. of the Director-Genl. of Railways, are temporarily placed under the orders of the Chief Comsr. of Assam for the special purpose of conducting a railway reconnaissance survey through the Garo Hills.

The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 5th Oct. 1881:—

From Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I, to Suptdg. Engr., Class II. Major J. M. Heywood, R. E.

From Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II. to Suptdg. Engr., Class III, temporary rank.—Mr. R. H. Rhiud.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE POONA on tour on 5th instant. During His Excellency's absence from head-quarters telegrams and letters of an urgent nature may be sent to HIS EXCELLENCY addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town. Ordinary letters and parcels, and all letters, telegrams, and packets intended for the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should on and after 6th instant be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwur.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Parel, Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—ANDERSON—October 31st, by the Rev. J. McKay, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Charles Kelly, Esq., of Lahore, to Miss Catherine Anderson, eldest daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Springburn, near Glasgow, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—October 28th, at 6, Mission Row, the wife of Horace C. Blaker, of a daughter.
BEYTS—October 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of G. F. Beyts, Assistant Engineer, E. I. Railway, prematurely of a daughter.
CHISHOLM—October 26th, at Elk Hill, Coorg, the wife of James Chisholm, of a daughter.
COOKE—October 30th, at Madras, the wife of A. W. Cooke, of a son.
DAUKES—October 26th, at Simla, the wife of F. C. Daukes, of a son.
IGNATIO—October 24th, at Cannanore, the widow of the late Mr. George Ignatio, of Tellicherry, of a son.
PEARSE—October 28th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major-General G. G. Pearse, R.A., of a son.
PONT—October 30th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of V. Pont, Assistant Engineer, E. I. R., of a daughter.
RICE—October 27th, at Ballpaharree Factory, the wife of F. T. Rice, of a daughter.
SALKELD—October 22nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Major C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—CLEMENTSON—October 22nd, at Ootacamund, John Gordon, Captain, the P. V. Royal Irish Fusiliers, (A.-D.-C. to the Hon'ble the Governor), to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel C. D. Clementson, of Walthamstow, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

CARTER—October 18th, at Calcutta, Sarah Adeline, relict of the late P. P. Carter, of the Bhojpur and Parmandapur Indigo Concerns, aged 64 years.
SCHULTZ—October 27th, at Mussoorie, E. M. Eyrard Schultz, Surgeon-Dentist—aged 46 years.
WRIGHT—October 27th, at Grundisburgh, Suffolk, Clara Lydia, wife of A. H. Wright, C.M.S., Agra.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

THE question as to what districts in India furnish the best recruits for our Native Army is one of great interest and importance. In the days before the Mutiny the Bengal Army drew considerably more than half its recruits from the single province of Oude. Sir William Sleeman, in his "Tour through Oude," states that when a return was called for by the king of that country as to the number of his subjects serving in the Indian Army, it was found that the district of Byswara alone furnished no fewer than sixteen thousand men, while from the adjoining district of Bunoda fifteen thousand had joined our Army and other military establishments. In 1857 there must have been about fifty thousand Oude men in the Bengal Army,—men bound together by the strongest ties of nationality and class feeling, and in appearance, physique, and bodily vigour probably as fine a set of soldiers as India has ever possessed. Sleeman, in the work above alluded to, says of the people of a certain village: "They were all fine-looking men, with limbs that would do honour to any climate in the world. These are the families from which our native regiments are recruited; and hardly a young recruit offers himself for enlistment, on whose body marks will not be found of wounds received in the contests always being waged either between the various landlords, or else between the landords and the king's officers and troops." There were not wanting men who saw the danger of enlisting such large bodies of troops from one district, and notably Sir Henry Lawrence protested that in drawing our supply of soldiers for the Bengal Army chiefly from Oude and the Doab, we were making a fatal mistake; and when it is borne in mind that the first Bengal regiment to mutiny was the 19th N. I., which had seven hundred Oude men in its ranks, it must be owned that such warnings were not unnecessary. The Ghoorka element in our Native Army appears first upon the scene in 1850. About that time, it will be remembered, there was much discontent in the Bengal regiments sent to garrison the Punjab after the second Sikh war. They thought they were entitled to what were known as the Indus allowances; and the 66th Bengal N. I., stationed at Govindghur, having broken into actual mutiny, was disbanded, and its name erased from the Army List. Sir Charles Napier, then Commander-in-Chief in India, raised a Ghoorka battalion in its stead. "I saw the great and imminent danger," wrote Sir Charles in his Diary, "to which India was exposed by the mutinous spirit among the sepoys, and the dangerous influence which the Brahmin supremacy had assumed in the Army. . . . All was on the balance, when I flung the Ghoorka battalion into the scale, as Brennus did his sword, and mutiny, having no Camillus, was crushed."

So wrote Sir Charles, rather bombastically, in 1850, not seeing any more than his neighbours what a few short years were to bring forth. After the conclusion of the second Sikh war, and the annexation and pacification of the Punjab, great numbers of Sikhs began to flock to our standard, and very valuable and efficient soldiers they proved in our hour of need. When the 55th Bengal N. I. were on the point of mutiny at Hote Murdan in 1857, two hundred Punjabee sepoys who had been enlisted into the regiment went to Colonel Spottiswood, the commandant, and offered to fight the whole of the Hindustani sepoys in the corps. So it will be seen that before 1857 the Bengal Army had begun to lose its exclusive character, and to recruit in hitherto untried grounds; and it is our present purpose to try and estimate the value of these recruiting grounds, which are of course principally worked by the Army of Bengal, but to which the forces of Bombay and Madras have also a limited access. It will not have escaped our readers' notice that for some time past the Ghoorkas have been quite the fashion. Such expressions as the "plucky little Ghoorkas," "the dashing Ghoorkas," &c., are not only familiar to people in this country, but during the late Afghan war the English papers were full of them, and English war correspondents could not say enough of the hardy little warriors of Nepaul. We hasten to say that all this praise is thoroughly well deserved, and we have not noticed it to cavil at it, but for quite another purpose. The fact is, it seems to us, that the Ghoorka is often praised at the expense of the Sikh, and is held by many to be the better soldier of the two. It is often said that thirty years of profound peace and tranquillity in the Punjab have considerably lessened the martial ardour of the Sikhs, and have somewhat quenched the impetuous valour which turned the bloody fight of Chillianwala into a drawn battle. There may be a groundwork of truth in this, but certainly, to outward appearance, the Sikh shows no sign of deterioration. His handsome features, manly figure, and soldierly bearing appear to betoken the very *beau ideal* of a warrior. He is always anxious to go on service, and never loses a chance of volunteering to see fighting. And there are not wanting many Bengal officers of experience who say that, good soldier as the Ghoorka undoubtedly is, the Sikh is a still better one. Be this as it may,—and the rivalry is one which is honourable to both,—it cannot be doubted that in the Punjab and Nepaul Bengal has two recruiting grounds the importance and value of which it would be impossible to exaggerate, and which give the Bengal Army an immense advantage over the Armies of the other two Presidencies.

It seems worth while to notice an argument which is commonly made use of by military men who study the past of the Indian Army, in the hope of arriving at some sort of idea as to its future. It is quite evident, such men say, from the history of this country since we have been connected with it, that the population is not nearly so warlike now as it was in the time of Clive. As we have advanced little by little, and taken territory on all sides, so our first act has always been to disarm the people, and then to introduce law and order. In this manner we have disarmed and tamed the Mahrattas. In this manner we have disarmed and tamed the Sikhs. Oude was conquered and disarmed in 1858, and the spirit of the people fairly subdued. But as we go on in this way, teaching whole masses of people to handle the plough instead of the sword, we are crushing out that martial spirit which, used on our side, would render our position in India absolutely impregnable. From a military point of view, wholesale annexation is a fatal mistake, as it deprives us of those admirable nurseries in which of old our best auxiliary troops were trained. And in short, when we have reduced the whole population of India to one orderly, peace-loving, money-seeking level, where are we to get soldiers from in case of attack from outside? As it is always well to hear both sides of every question, so it is but fair to give this view of the case some consideration. We do not think much weight should be attached to it. The time when the whole population of India, or of any other country, will be entirely given up to peaceful pursuits, is in the remote future. In the East, as elsewhere, there will always be a large number of eager, restless adventurers for whom peaceful pursuits have no charm, and who will be irresistibly impelled by their own impulses towards the profession of arms. On another occasion we hope to deal with the question of recruiting, as it particularly affects the Army of this Presidency. And as it is popularly supposed that the loss of independence has destroyed the warlike spirit of the Mahrattas, we suppose it must be a matter of congratulation to Bengal that the hardy Ghoorkas are still free to keep up their martial qualities by fighting occasionally among themselves in a way that our police would not tolerate if Nepaul were made red. It seems certain that the warlike spirit deteriorates, and even in time dies out, if it be not nourished by war, either on a large or small scale. The long peace which the Roman Empire enjoyed under the Antonines well-nigh proved fatal to the Empire. Subsequently when the fierce barbarians first crossed the Rhine, the military spirit of the Romans appeared to have evaporated, and until the shock of war had re-tempered the Roman courage, the Germans appeared to be in a fair way to put an end to the Empire of the Cæsars some centuries sooner than fate had fixed for the great catastrophe. The Gauls who at the time of Cæsar's conquest were the fiercest nation in Europe, became under the enforced tranquillity of the Roman peace so unwarlike and effeminate, that they were unable to bear arms to resist the German invasion, and Julian was obliged to fight the campaigns which liberated Gaul for a brief space from the presence of the barbarians with legions of which no natives of the country formed a part. Yet the ancestors of the spiritless Gauls of Julian's time had marched to Rome under Brennus, and crossed the Alps with Hannibal, whose stoutest soldiers they proved themselves on many a victorious field. The race was ruined by the canker of a long peace. There can be no doubt that the Pax Brittanica which secures such material well-being to India has the drawback of dulling the edge of the courage of the martial races of the country. To what extent it has done so, or may do so, would be an interesting subject for speculation. Of course a member of the Peace Society would feel aggrieved if we were to propose that for the sake of keeping up the martial qualities of the Mahrattas and the Sikhs and the Rajpoots, and other races formerly renowned in war, we should either keep up hostilities with one neighbour or the other in the old Roman fashion, so as to keep their hands in, or else allow them to indulge in the not entirely useless luxury of an occasional civil war, so that their souls might become tempered to the hardier virtues. Then we could be sure of filling our regiments with any number of stout soldiers to whom fighting would be a delight scarcely inferior to that of unlimited loot.

WE have recently opened our columns to a correspondence on the subject of the great interruptions to street traffic at railway crossings in Bombay. It is our belief that a bridge over the Nesbit-lane crossing is the only real solution of the difficulty in that quarter of the town. The railway is depressed several feet below the public road, so that the approaches to the overbridge need not be so long as usual. If it should be necessary to continue these slopes round into the Parel-road, the general public would gladly submit to the inconvenience for the sake of relief from the present intolerable obstructions. The G. I. P. Railway Company is, we believe, bound to construct this bridge at their own expense, but it might be as well that the Municipality and the Government should bear a proportionate share of the cost. The bridge must be built; and sooner or later one at Falkland-road also. It should not be forgotten that this is all the more necessary in consequence of the large development of local traffic on both lines of railway. The G. I. P. Railway have now twenty-four local trains running where formerly they had only fourteen. The B. B. and C. I. Railway local service has increased to forty-seven trains per day. This is in addition to the ordinary goods and shunting traffic, and to the B. B. goods-trains which run on the G. I. P. to the new goods-terminus at Carnac-bunder.

DR. W. W. HUNTER is, we understand, at present engaged in the compilation of Anglo Indian Anthology, embodying as far as possible the best of the fugitive poems written by Anglo-Indians in the three Presidencies. A brief notice of the writers will be given with the verses. Any of our readers who can help the learned Doctor by sending him copies of any Anglo-Indian poems they may have in their possession will, we hope, do so. Facts relating to the circumstances under which the poems were written would add considerably to the interest of the volume. The work, when completed, will be brought out in England.

Now that the Yacht Club has entered upon possession of the prettiest Club-house in India, and the only one whose windows look out upon the sea, it ought to take advantage of the position and utilise the little basin running up by the side of the Club-house to establish a sea-water plunge-bath, which would soon become one of the most popular institutions in the Fort. A Navy man, who is a very good judge of what is feasible in all that relates to salt-water, is quite satisfied that at a very trifling expense, the small and now quite unused basin alongside the Club-house might be turned to account for the purposes of sea-bathing on a very satisfactory scale. The water could be filtered through charcoal as the tide rose, and when the tide fell the filtered water could be retained by the simple process of closing the sluice through which it had obtained admittance to the charcoal bed. The water would be renewed twice in the twenty-four hours, and would be as clean as filtered water could possibly be. The Madras Club, which is admittedly tne best in India, is justly proud of its splendid plunge-bath. The Bombay Yacht Club may score upon this by having, literally at its very door, a plunge-bath of salt-water perpetually renewed, and kept as cool as the great *kala-pani* itself, of which in effect it would form a part.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

THE Duke of Cambridge having completed his inspection of the Plymouth garrison—where, by the way, the Marines could only turn out 300 men—is now subjecting the troops at Portsmouth to the same process. The day before yesterday, though all the troops—including the Marines—were paraded and every corps turned out as strong as possible, the number in the ranks only reached 2,800. There are at Portsmouth, in addition to Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Marine Light Infantry, and Marine Artillery, three battalions of the line. How weak the different corps are may therefore be clearly seen.

A paragraph in the *Times* gives the names of the different places in Ireland where infantry and cavalry are quartered. There are seven regiments of cavalry. Of these one is quartered at Newbridge and the Curragh, which places are close to each other, and another is in Dublin. Of the other six regiments, one is divided into six, one into five, and three into three detachments. Of twenty-four battalions of infantry, four are kept together; the remaining twenty are broken up, respectively, two into six, three into five, five into four, three into three, and seven into two detachments. For temporary purposes these detachments are, no doubt, still further broken up. How can discipline be preserved when regiments are split up? I believe also that strategically the arrangement is utterly wrong. All detachments should be furnished by the police, while the troops should be concentrated in, comparatively speaking, large bodies. Of course in order to provide cavalry and artillery for mixed columns, these two arms must be broken up; but if the Government made use of the police and military, instead of trotting them about the country to be abused and assailed by blackguards, there would seldom be any occasion to break up a battalion of infantry.

Things look very uncertain in South Africa, and Sir Evelyn Wood has telegraphed to stop at the Cape transports on their way home with troops. According to the *Times*, there are now in South Africa four regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and twelve regiments of infantry, besides Engineers, &c. These men, without the aid of Colonial forces, are quite sufficient, if properly, handled, to eat up the Boers. Of course, however, our economical Government, which is so fond of waiting on providence, has allowed all the corps enumerated to fall below their normal strength.

A Royal Warrant states that non-commissioned officers who had on the 1st July last completed a year's service in non-commissioned rank not lower than that of corporal will be allowed to engage to remain with the colours for the whole of their original engagement. They must, however, decide at once.

Truth says that the Duke, at his inspection of the Plymouth garrison, spoke out his mind to commanding officers in the strongest of Anglo-Saxon on the subject of their tactics, which, he declared, were altogether faulty. I think the Duke knows more about drill and dress than tactics, and to use Anglo-Saxon in speaking to officers is with him but a synonym for coarse abuse. It is a pity that he should so lower himself as to swear at officers, for he is not on equal terms with them; and few have the spirit or presence of mind to meet such treatment in a fitting way.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has allowed to be published in the papers that, in his opinion, the tunnel between Calais and Dover will, if completed, constitute a very serious military danger to England. Sir Garnet is a clever capable man, but he is not infallible; and the public, I hope, will not accept his dictum on this subject without careful examination. Of course due military precautions will be taken and reasonable vigilance exercised at the Dover end of the tunnel to prevent a trainful of French soldiers arriving at the English end without due notice, or without the power to stop and, if needs be, destroy the would-be invaders in the midst of their journey. We may take this for granted. Consequently the only fear is that a French detachment should by surprise capture the Dover terminus of the tunnel, and hold it long enough to enable a strong force to be sent through the tunnel. Unless they held both ends of the tunnel, the French would never dream of using this submarine road as a means of invading England. All depends, therefore, upon their power of capturing by surprise the Dover terminus. It is but reasonable to assume, however, as I have said above, that proper precautions to prevent surprise will be taken. The terminus will no doubt, not only be itself fortified, but it will be protected by the garrison and works of Dover. Let us suppose, however, that the Dover end of the tunnel was by a combination of good luck, stratagem, and treachery captured by a French detachment, and that this detachment was able to hold its ground till reinforcements, brought in trains through the tunnel, enabled the French to take the offensive. Under our present system, or rather want of it, some time would elapse before a regularly organised and properly equipped army of large size could be got together. Within twenty-four hours, however, all the regular troops and countless thousands of volunteers, with cartridges and two days' food of some sort, could be obtained from the Southern and Midland Counties, and concentrated near Dover. If the invaders were defeated, they would be in the position of a force driven back on to a single bridge; and the defenders could swamp the tunnel unless a detachment to guard its English end were sacrificed. I should think, I may here add, that arrangements could be made by which officials—say, two sets, one a few miles to the east and the other a few miles to the west of Dover—could let the sea in. I learnt the other day, when returning from France *viâ* Calais and Dover, that the trial shaft on the English side is progressing very favourably, and that there is every inclination that the gigantic work will be carried out successfully.

"Miles" has written in the *Times* an interesting letter on the subject of military education. He advocates the imparting of instruction to officers in regimental instead of in garrison classes, saying justly that now there is hardly a regiment in the service in which there is not a graduate of the Staff College. He maintains, however, that a British regiment cannot be put on the same par with a German regiment; for first its composition is different; second, it is moved about the world; third, the British officer is not given the same authority over his men as is the German officer. As regards composition, I do not see how that affects the question. As to number two, if instruction is given regimentally, the constant changes of quarters, generally unnecessary, would be of little consequence. Touching number three, why should not the British officer be given increased authority over his men? "Miles" then proceeds to deal with Army candidates. He complains that owing to the predominance of the civil element in the Royal Commission appointed some years ago to inquire into the matter, "a lad who has no aptitude for mathematics, or no taste for Latin and Greek, is now debarred from entering the Army, though he may have all the qualities required of a good regimental officer." This is the general opinion of all experienced officers. It certainly is mine, and I cannot too strongly condemn the present system, which excludes many good men, and admits others who are not suited for the Army, however thoroughly they may satisfy the Civil Service Examiners. "Miles" urges that at the entrance examination, tactics, field fortification, surveying, and military law—the very foundation of all military education—should be optional as well as Latin and Greek "A lad entering Sandhurst with a theoretical knowledge of these subjects would the more readily acquire a practical knowledge of them." He seems to forget that the base of the present system is that before a lad commences his professional training he should show that he possesses a good general education. Would it not, however, be better to ascertain by a qualifying preliminary examination that he is thus qualified? But to competition of all sorts I am decidedly opposed. My opinion is entitled to fair consideration, for, as it happens, I am myself a graduate of the Staff College and have passed many examinations. "Miles" concludes with some remarks on Sandhurst, concerning which, as well as the admission through the Militia, he expresses himself satisfied. I confess I am not. The cadet ought to leave Sandhurst perfectly qualified, from his knowledge of drill, musketry, &c., to take up his duties as an officer at once. This is not the case at present. As to the Militia, the training is superficial, the discipline comparatively lax, the standard low. For eleven months in the year the colonel of a militia regiment has no control over his officers, and while at the annual training they contract habits of expense, Militia messes being notoriously extravagant.

A general order on the subject of the ornaments of officers of Highland regiments has been published. To secure economy and to prevent unnecessary expense, new regulations have been issued. Subject to these regulations—probably drawn up by Horse Guards officials quite ignorant of the subject—commanding officers of Highland regiments of the line are to determine the regimental pattern, and appoint one tradesman, who shall be bound to supply all ornaments at a fixed price, not to exceed £25 in a kilted regiment and £18 in the Highland Light Infantry. As Highland ornaments, for the most part, will last an officer throughout his whole service, and are often on retirement sold or given to a comrade, either there will be for a long period two sets of ornaments in the same regiment, or existing officers will be put to considerable expense. I do wish the authorities were not so fond of tailoring.

The French are not getting on well in Tunis, and it seems likely that the projected expedition to Kairouan will have to be suspended. The whole native population of North Africa is becoming animated by a spirit of fanaticism; and the war will last for some time, as the wise policy of the Arabs is to avoid serious engagements with the French, but to fall upon weak posts and detachments, and to cut off communications. Want of water is also a serious obstacle to the march of large columns into the interior. The clamour against the incapacity as Minister of War of General Farre, an officer of Engineers, appointed rather for political reasons than for his military qualifications, is extreme. Indeed, there is a talk, when the new ministry is formed, of placing at the head of the War Department M. Freycinet, though for a civilian to be Minister of War would in France be a startling innovation. Anybody, however, would be better than General Farre.

There is a report that Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered the Quartermaster-Generalship at the Horse Guards, in the place of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is to succeed Sir Charles Ellice when the latter's four years' term of office expires, which will be on the 1st November.

I have just been moved to laughter by the information that Sir William Muir has taken it into his sagacious head to convert Army doctors into combatant officers. I hear that at Aldershot the old officers of orderlies are now employed looking after stores, and that the doctors go through drill, learn the bayonet exercise, and command the men of the Army Hospital Corps on parade. It would be idle to criticise this absurdity. I can only laugh. There is, however, a purpose in it. The doctors want to get military titles; consequently they begin by snatching military command. There is no accounting for taste, and some people really enjoy making themselves ridiculous.

The 20th Hussars will be moved from the Curragh to Dublin at the close of the month, glanders among the horses of the regiment having quite disappeared.

An interesting competition in shelter trench exercise took place the other day at Aldershot. A gentleman of the name of Stevens has given £500 to furnish annually for five years prizes for shelter trench exercise. At first there was a difficulty about getting tools. There was a supply on store at the camp for the 1st Army Corps, but the Ordnance Store people refused to issue these without the sanction of the War Office. Eventually Government tools were obtained, and very badly they stood the test to which they were subjected, the number which bent or broke being considerable. The result of the final competition, which was between the best company in each brigade, was that the 53rd was first, the 93rd second, and the 109th third.

DEPARTURE OF MR. GRANT DUFF AND SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

AT noon yesterday the Right Hon'ble Mr. Grant Duff and Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Grant Duff, and attended by the members of their respective staffs, left for Gannesh Khind by a special train from the Parel station of the G. I. P. Railway. No attempt had been made to decorate the station, which wore its usual dingy aspect. The special train which, leaving Boree bunder at 11-10 a. m., was drawn up at the Parel station at 11-30 a. m., consisted of three saloon carriages which were specially constructed by the company for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; one ordinary saloon carriage; one second class and one third class carriage; one road-van; and two brake-vans. At 12 o'clock precisely four carriages, each with a pair of horses, arrived at the station from Government House; and their occupants soon took their seats in the carriages forming the special train. In the first saloon carriage were Mrs. and Miss Grant Duff and a European female servant; in the second Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Grant Duff; and in the third Captain Awdry, Captain Cavendish, and other members of Mr. Grant Duff's staff. The ordinary saloon carriage was occupied by Colonel Stracey, Mr. Hart, and Captains Christopher, Dean, and Shaik Cassum, members of Sir James Fergusson's staff, and also Major Wise, Superintendent of the Railway Police. Mr. Wright, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. J. O'Connor, Chief Inspector of Railway Police, also went by the train, which started without any delay. It was timed to arrive at Kirkee at 4-45 p. m. Two salutes of seventeen guns each were fired from the land battery to announce the departure of the Governor of Bombay and the Governor-designate of Madras.

VISITORS TO THE P. AND O. STEAMER ROME.

HUNDREDS of visitors went on board the P. and O. steamer Rome yesterday afternoon. The company's steam launches, plying between the Apollo-bunder and the Rome, were crowded, and a large number of visitors went by boats. Quite a fleet of boats surrounded the great steamer, and as nearly all the ticket-holders were native ladies and gentlemen, there was considerable excitement, bustle, and noise, and some surprising acrobatic feats were performed by a few eager spirits in clambering from boat to boat. At one time about 2,000 persons were on board the Rome, and yet she did not appear to be at all crowded. Parsees and Banias, with their wives and families dressed in holiday costume, wandered over the large ship and examined her thoroughly above and below. Nor were they at all chary in expressing their admiration of what they saw. They poked up the woolly south-down sheep in their pens as gingerly as if they had been full-grown tigers, and took their ease in the saloon and music-room like ordinary passengers. In fact, they all seemed to heartily enjoy themselves; and when they had seen everything they tumbled down the side of the ship and into the boats with as much cheerful noise as they could command. Although more than 2,000 persons boarded and left the steamer in less than two hours, there was no mishap of any kind. A much smaller number of tickets has been issued for to-day by Mr. Parker, the courteous superintendent; and the Rome will be in better order, as the coaling operations will be completely finished.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

WE have been requested by the Theatre sub-committee appointed at the meeting on Friday last to state that the subscriptions for the purpose of indemnifying Miss Edith Wilson for the loss of Rs. 3,425, sustained by the wreck of the Clan Macduff, have reached Rs. 3,820, and that it is proposed, subject to the wish of the subscribers, to apply the surplus, together with any further sums that may be received, for the benefit of Mr. John Turner's children. It is believed that Mr. Hewett has left no child.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 5-15 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 15-16d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, Nov. 2.

The Viceroy arrived here this evening at 7-30, having left Dhurumpore at 2 o'clock. The party were met some distance outside the cantonment by an escort of the 9th Lancers, who accompanied them to the railway station.

The Viceroy was received at the station by the Commissioner, the officer commanding the troops, Umballa, and a large number of civil and military officers. A guard of honour of 100 foot was present.

The party were driven from Kalka here in the Maharaja of Puttialla's carriages The party dined in the special at 8 o'clock, and started at 10-30 for Delhi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS FROM NATAL.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Arrangements have been completed by the Admiralty for the transport to England and India of half of the troops now stationed at Natal.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the municipal elections now proceeding in the United Kingdom there have been large gains made by the Tories owing to the support of the Irish.

NEW KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Maharaja of Dumraon has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

RELEASE OF MR. SEXTON.

Mr. Sexton, one of the Land League Secretaries, arrested last month, has been released in consequence of ill-health.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

The first decision of the sub-commission of the Irish Land Court has been to reduce the tenant's rent.

OBITUARY.—General Walter Browne, Bombay Army.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The negotiations in connection with the Franco-Italian treaty of commerce point to an approaching conclusion.

THE ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

The German Government has decided to prosecute the *Reichsherold*, the organ of anti-Jewish agitation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Helios, from Trieste, left here for Bombay on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ " "	90¾
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
5 " French Rentes	117
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£20
Chartered " do.	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50

Arrivals—Inchmaree and Thomas Helyard.

Departures—Thessaly and Clan Murray.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·7 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 77·4

" 10 a.m. .. .. 85·1

" 2 p.m. .. .. 92·2

" 4 p.m. .. .. 87·2

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

MR. KITTREDGE has succeeded in getting horses at Calcutta, for the Bombay Tramway Company Seventy-five Walers, purchased in Calcutta, arrived in Allahabad by the passenger train on Nov. 1, and were sent on by the Bombay mixed train.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Friederich Müller as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

AN inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, city coroner, yesterday on the body of George Manwell, 38 years of age, an inspector in the Salt Department. Deceased and others were bathing off the Apollo-bunder on Tuesday night, and the deceased being a good swimmer, swam out some distance. Whilst his companions, who thought he was still swimming, were dressing, one of them saw his body floating on the water a dozen yards from the shore. The body was at once taken from the water, and Doctors Cody and Peacock, who happened to be at the Yacht-club-house, close by, endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to restore animation. A verdict to the effect that the deceased was accidentally drowned was returned.

WE regret to hear of the death, on Saturday last, of Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Pitamber Chitnisa, State Karbhari of Sawant-wadi. The deceased, who had suffered from diabetes, was attacked by paralysis, which proved fatal. His death is mourned by many in the State. He was a shrewd, liberal, and popular administrator.

AN up-country paper is informed that Sir Lepel Griffin will arrive at Morar on the 4th November, and will go with Scindia to Agra on the 6th. Scindia, it is said, proposes to give a grand banquet to the Viceroy at the Taj. His Highness is reported to be paying great attention to State affairs, and is at present engaged in endeavouring to make remissions of taxation in his dominions.

THE *Madras Times* hears that the Director-General of Telegraphs in India has obtained the sanction of the Government of India for the introduction of the revised tariff for telegrams within Indian limits which the Government have approved of. We are not yet in possession of the particulars of the new tariff, but trust it will be of a kind that will gain for the department a greater degree of popularity than it commands at present.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail* from Madura, dated Oct. 29, complains of the pressure of municipal taxation in that town. "Owing to heavy municipal taxes, the bazaars of all sorts have been closed since the morning. The public approached the President with a petition for redress. He sternly refused interference. The sufferings of the people are inexpressible. Messages have been sent to the Governor. No reply yet. There is every chance of disturbance. The timely interference of the higher authorities is much needed. The district authorities have kept aloof, expecting strict orders from the Governor."

A POULTRY AND BIRD SHOW is to be held at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, in the beginning of January. A fancy fair will be held in the gardens at the same time.

THE new pension rules for officers who entered the Staff Corps after September, 1866, have, the *Pioneer* hears, been extended to the old Indian Artillery and Engineers; but those who avail themselves of this scale, in preference to the old rates, will not be eligible in addition to the special extra rates sanctioned in 1878.

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 25th October are officially summed up in the following "general remarks:"—The want of rain is felt over certain limited areas in two or three provinces, especially in two districts of the Bombay Presidency, in Mysore and Coorg, in parts of the Madras Presidency, and in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The deficiency in the rainfall, however, is not enough to affect seriously the outturn of the autumn harvest, or the sowings of the winter crops. In the Punjab also rain would be beneficial in parts, but agricultural prospects continue generally satisfactory, and the kharif crops are being harvested. In Bengal and the Central Provinces there has been no rain during the week; cultivation for winter crops is in full progress everywhere, and in places sowings have commenced. In the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar, Assam, and British Burma agricultural prospects continue generally good. In the Nizam's Territories the kharif crops are being reaped, and rain is needed in places for rabi crops, the sowings of which are in progress.

A HINT to our Volunteer Corps comes from Madras, where, a local paper states, a very pleasant garden party was given last Saturday by the Commandant and officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards, at the officers' mess-house. Before the officers of the B. V. R. could give such a party, they must set up a mess-house, an institution which they have hitherto appeared to consider unnecessary. There was a proposal made some time ago to organize a general Volunteer Club in connection with the corps, but the scheme fell through; and both the Madras corps—the Guards and the Duke's Own—are before Bombay in this respect. But we beat the Madras Guards in the matter of a band. Describing the entertainment alluded to, the Madras paper writes:—"The band of the regiment discoursed—we were going to say sweet music, but we refrain. It is a sad pity that a band once good enough to play at Government House, and that has done good service for nearly a quarter of a century, should be thus allowed to dwindle down to fourteen men, and they the discharged musicians of other corps. It is on account of the paucity of their numbers that they are unable to play at the People's Park on Saturday evenings. The practice of taking on pensioned bandsmen is particularly reprehensible, as it must have the effect of further damaging, and perhaps soon absolutely disbanding, a band which can now barely play together for want of numbers. The large number of desertions is mainly due to the ridiculously small salary given to the men. No bandmaster is kept on account of the low state of the finances of the band fund, and the band sergeant is unable to conduct the duties of a bandmaster." It costs a good deal to keep up a decent paid band, as the experience of our Bombay corps shows; and it would be a relief to the regimental fund if some such arrangement as the Agra corps has made could be carried out here, by which a number of cadets are enlisted and formed into a band. There are a number of points in the annual report of the Agra Corps, just published, to which the attention of the B. V. R. authorities might with advantage be directed. One rule is that men living a mile and a half away are allowed six annas and four annas, respectively, towards the expense of conveyance to the rifle-range or to parade. A similar rule might, we think, be adopted with advantage in Bombay.

WHY is it, asks our Madras contemporary that volunteering in India is so distasteful? Why is it that our civic corps is under-officered? Are there not bank assistants, mercantile assistants, young barristers, and attorneys enough to stock ten regiments such as ours? We can best answer this by quoting what the *Englishman* said in advocating a Volunteer Cavalry for Calcutta:—

"Soldiers look on volunteers in India in a very different light to their brethren at home, for volunteering in India is shorn of nearly all the pleasures connected with such work in England. Here are no admiring maidens to accompany the 'soldiers' on their gay marches to pretty suburban villages; no crowds of villagers to assemble round the butts on a fine summer evening and cheer the successful scorer of bull's-eyes; no halts at pleasant country inns, or promenades on the pier to list to 'our' band with a companion who is proud to walk with one who has a share in that band. No, Indian volunteering is much more real, manly stuff, and all honour to men who enrol themselves and go through wearisome drills on hot dust-covered maidans, or travel to the far-off solitary butts to qualify themselves in musketry. A man who does this may grasp his rifle with satisfaction and lay unction to his soul that he is doing his duty by his country."

Young Englishmen would not like to be told that they are shirking a duty incumbent on them, and yet that is just what they are doing. We consider that it is the duty of every Englishman to be a volunteer while in India, if it is only to set his subordinate an example. We regret to say that most Englishmen lay themselves open to the charge of not doing their duty by their country, in not sacrificing a little of their personal convenience to what they must be convinced is their duty.

THE *Pioneer* suggests that it would be a good thing if a monthly "précis of official papers," such as is published in London by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., were compiled in India. "No more chaotic jumble than the official publications of India could be imagined, and while tons of money are wasted on perfectly frivolous printing, there is no way of getting hold of reports or returns after the first flight of presentation copies has evaporated; no official publishing office, either at Calcutta or Simla, where they can be bought. Any one, for example, who wants to understand Indian finance, ought to have at hand all the publications of the Indian Finance Department. And it should be acknowledged in passing that nothing can be more obliging than the officials of Government of India departments as regards furnishing papers to any people who have legitimate need for them;—always supposing they are not 'confidential,' as three-fourths of the papers which ought to be published officially in India generally are. But one ought to be able to *buy* them, and at present they are not, as a rule, on sale anywhere. At the various Government presses a good many papers of kinds may be for sale, but there is no system in the matter, and if you want a particular paper or report, ten to one you will not be able to buy it anywhere. But from the *Gazettes* downward all public printing is frightfully ill-managed in India, and directly the subject is touched vistas of mismanagement open in all directions. That way madness lies, or at all events *ennui*, so the labyrinth had better, perhaps, be explored,—some other time. That, we imagine, is what Government officers in a position to deal with it have generally concluded when the subject has come up."

THE Allahabad paper is not disposed to regard Abdul Rahman in a favourable light. The paper abuses the Amir for destroying the Wali Shere Ali's house at Kandahar, and banishing the Wali's brothers. "The Wali is our particular friend; he has done us good service; and considering all we have given the Amir, it was hardly unreasonable to expect that His Highness would refrain from gratifying any private spite against our proved friends. Abdurrahman's grudge against the Wali dates, probably, from the time when they fought on opposite sides in 1867-68. But though the Amir may look on Shere Ali as an enemy, he should still be bound by higher considerations to look on us as his friends; and his behaviour, in this matter, only shows that he does not care even to feign a regard for a Government to whom he owes much."

WRITING of the expected arrival of the new Governor, the *Madras Mail* says that Mr. Grant-Duff will remain at Government House, Mount-road, for some weeks, chiefly in order to afford every facility to local society to make his acquaintance. He will then proceed to Guindy. A large number of convicts and other labourers are now engaged in clearing up the park of Government House, Madras. The railings in front of the House have been removed; and scrub, badly grown trees, and unsightly date palms that have too long encumbered the frontage are being uprooted. When we say that Major Kenney Herbert, Military Secretary to Mr. Hudleston, is directing operations, we need hardly add that they are in the direction of good taste and improvement. The Major, by the way, will be deputed by Mr. Hudleston to meet Mr. Grant-Duff at Raichore, and will act as Military Secretary to the new Governor for a week or ten days, pending the arrival, per Crocodile, from England, of Captain Spencer, on whom the permanent appointment has been conferred.

SOME particulars are given in a Madras paper regarding a gentleman who was a prominent figure in Bombay some months since. "Lord Abercromby, who is at present the guest at Government House of Mr. Hudleston is in receipt of a pension of £2,000 a year. This pension was granted in 1801 to the widow of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was killed at the battle of Alexandria. Lady Abercromby was then raised to the peerage as Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody, with remainder to the heirs male of the deceased General. The pension of £2,000 a year was settled upon her and the three succeeding inheritors of the title. Lord Abercromby is the third inheritor. Sir Ralph and Baroness Abercromby's eldest son became the first Lord Abercromby; their second son died after having won the Grand Cross of the Bath; their third son went to the bar, entered Parliament, became Speaker of the House of Commons, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Dunfermline; their fourth and youngest son went into the Army, and was a Companion of the Bath and a Knight of three Continental Orders."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* credits the Government of India with a sincere desire to encourage above all things the extension of private enterprise in this country, but thinks there is "at least one notable exception to which it may be worth while to draw attention. In the relations of the Government with the railway companies there is a marked tendency displayed to interference, which can in no way benefit the interests of private enterprise. That the initiative in the construction of railways taken thirty years ago was then a wise, if not essential step, may be conceded. The guarantee of a fixed rate of interest was probably a necessity to draw private enterprise into the channel then altogether novel. And a certain consequent right of interference and supervision accruing to the Government was only a natural and just sequel to the guarantee. But the time has certainly come when the more free from Government interference the railway companies are left, the better for their interests and those of the public at large. The desire for rapid locomotion has gained enormously on all classes of the native population. The days of need for guarantees are coming to a speedy close; and the extension of the railway system through the more populous and fertile provinces of the Empire may be regarded as certain, and as the peculiar province of private enterprise. And railway companies may certainly be trusted to know their own interests better than any Government can teach them. Where, for instance, native labour can efficiently and economically replace that of Europeans they may certainly be trusted to employ it. But we are of opinion that the Government should certainly refrain from the existing and most pernicious practice of putting pressure upon railway companies to employ natives in the positions of fitters, engine-drivers, and others requiring skilled labour, when the experience of private enterprise has proved the employment of natives unsafe, and in the long run uneconomical. Let the Government find its own *employés* where it chooses, running its risks in seeking its own advantages; but to endeavour to force upon private companies measures which tend to throw out of employment many thousands of skilled and deserving European artizans, simply to carry out a theoritical and highly dangerous policy of giving to the natives of India a monopoly of labour, seems to us in the highest degree foolish, reprehensible, and inconsistent with the Government's own professions and with elementary principles of true political economy."

A HOME paper states:—The Earl of Durham will leave England shortly for India, where he intends to spend the winter.

IT is considered probable that the Government will mark their approval of Sir Evelyn Wood's important services by granting him a peerage and a handsome pecuniary acknowledgment as well. It has been whispered that there is a probability of his late uncle's title, Lord Hatherley, being revived in his favour.

THERE is now in the London "Zoo" a very remarkable bird, the Nestor notabilis, or Mountain Kea, of New Zealand. It is a parrot of strong frame and powerful bill and claws, which were used like those of all parrots for obtaining a vegetable diet, until the colonists introduced sheep and pigs. As soon as this was done the Kea seems to have abandoned vegetable food, and to have taken entirely to flesh-eating. He attacks sick or dying or disabled sheep, and with his powerful cutting beak opens a passage through the back, and eats the intestines. Even healthy animals are sometimes assailed by the Nestor notabilis, and there are sheep-runs in New Zealand where considerable losses have been incurred through these strangely degenerated birds. The specimen in the Zoological Gardens gave as much trouble to capture as an eagle, tearing the clothes of the shepherd who knocked it down while pouncing on a lamb, and lacerating his hands. The Kea scorns cooked meat, biscuits, fruit, or seeds, and likes raw mutton better than any food. He will tear the skin and flesh from a sheep's head after the furious fashion of a vulture—leaving nothing but the bare skull. He at one time holds the morsels in his lifted claw, after the style of parrots, and at another grips them under his feet while rending with his beak like a hawk. This is a very curious example of change of habit, for there is every reason to believe that before sheep and pigs were introduced into New Zealand the Kea was as frugivorous in its meals as most, if not all, other parrots. He will now eat pork and beef as well as mutton, and has become, in fact, utterly and hopelessly carnivorous. It is to be feared, after this example, that temptation is often fatal to birds and beasts as well as man, Had it not been for Captain Cook and the English sheep flocks, the Nestor notabil is would have lived and died innocent of crime; but now its bloodstained carcase is suspended outside many a sheepfold near Otago.

KHANDALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, Nov. 2.

I TRUST your Poona correspondent "A. C. O." has had his appeal relative to the bullock attended to. We up at Khandala are suffering from the same nuisance. If bullocks and buffaloes are carelessly tended in the streets of Poona, where more law and order and civilization prevail, what are we poor mortals to expect up here? However, it is high time something should be done, for walking of an evening is most disagreeable, if not positively dangerous. It would be a comparatively easy matter to issue an order insisting on all cattle being brought home from the hills before 4 o'clock in the evening. As things now exist, walking with any comfort is impossible, for droves of buffaloes and bullocks and cows, from the hours of four to six, take possession of the only road we have, and as Khandala, like Matheran, is a place of resort for ladies and children, something should be done to protect them from this nuisance.

Khandala is in a much more thriving condition this year than it has been for a long time, judging from the better style of shops, and the whitewash and indian-polish displayed in the huts and houses of the bazaar. It also possesses a Europe shop this season, which stroke of enterprise is due to the energy and forethought of the messman of the traveller's bungalow, who, by the way, has to be congratulated on the extreme cleanliness of the bungalow, as well as on his possession of an excellent cook. To shew further that Khandala is looking up, the nose of the old green *dhumney* has been put a little out of joint by the introduction of "carriages on hire." This said green *dhumney* is the only relic of the old ghaut days, and should be preserved as such. It might bring in a revenue if transplanted to the Bombay museum in the Victoria Gardens. Another sign of progress, which must not be omitted to be mentioned, is the butcher's shop this season, brushed and clean, with brand-new sign-board informing people that "bread and biscuits" and sundry other things "can be had at moderate prices," the only incongruity being, instead of bread and biscuits, that a leg of mutton is alone visible. However, a little capital was necessary for the display of words on the sign-board. Once more, before closing, let me invoke the powers that be, to do something with the bullocks and buffaloes, or the European residents, in self-defence, will have to organize shooting parties.

A USEFUL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the troopship season has again commenced, will you kindly allow me to remind the ladies of Bombay, and the public generally, of the society which collects and makes up warm clothing for the poor wives and children of soldiers who are about to leave India for the colder climate of the Mediterranean and England? Many of these, either through want of means or carelessness, go from this country quite unprovided with what is necessary; and the clothes sent on board during the last trooping season were most acceptable, as will be seen from the accompanying letters from officers commanding the troops.

The articles mostly needed are—knitted stockings, socks, muffatees, and comforters; flannel vests and petticoats; warm shirts and jackets for women; boys' suits: and dresses for children of different ages, besides anything which can be utilized as wraps.

Contributions in the shape of money will be gladly received. The bundles are sent on board, with a request that they should not be opened until the vessel shall have passed Malta, or at any rate Suez, to prevent the articles being sold before the need of them is felt.

One bundle has already been sent on board the Malabar. There are Rs. 7 in hand, and only a few articles are ready for the next ship. As Mrs. Partridge will probably be absent from Bombay for nearly three months, contributions should be sent, during the time she is away, to Miss Spencer, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill.

Trusting that this appeal will meet with an immediate and hearty response,—Yours, &c.,

W. P. PARTRIDGE,
Brigade Surgeon.

Nov. 1.

H. M. S. MALABAR, Malta, Nov. 24.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I was unable to answer your letter which accompanied the clothes for the soldiers' children before leaving Bombay, as I only managed to get on board just before the Malabar sailed. I distributed the articles amongst the families of the details, to whom they were very acceptable, as some of the women and children were in a very needy state. None of the women and children of my own regiment were in want of anything, as they had all been provided with warm clothing before leaving India,—Believe me, yours faithfully,

Mrs. Partridge. E. A. STUART.

TIPPERARY, 16th January.

DEAR MADAM,—I have to thank you and the members of the Dress Club in Bombay, on my own part and that of the recipients, for a bundle of warm clothing for the use of the families of soldiers bound for England, who left Bombay in H. M. troopship Euphrates on the 26th Oct. last. I can assure you this contribution was most acceptable to the poor people, who were hurried to England before they had expected, and were unable to provide themselves with many things which they required. Mrs. Fairclough distributed the contents of the bundle as she considered best. Again thanking you for your kindness, Believe me, my dear Madam, yours truly,

E. D'HEILLMER FAIRCLOUGH.

Mrs. Partridge. Lt.-Col. Comdg. 48th Regt.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB, London, May 13.

MADAM.—You will be glad to hear that the warm clothing, &c., which you so kindly sent for distribution to the soldiers' families on board H. M. S. Crocodile proved of great use, and was much appreciated by the recipients. The little works were for the most part of a serious nature; however, among them were many light stories and picture books, which seemed to please the children.—I am, Madam, yours truly,

W. FRENCH,

Mrs. Partridge. Col, R. A.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine Service, on board the Clan Galadh, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Hazara (s), from Calcutta; St. Bernard (s) and Darien (s), Cardiff; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Elysia (s), to Marseilles; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Corinth entered, and the s. s. Simoom and Helena, Nagotna and Borrowdale, left, the dock on Tuesday; the s. s. Adirondack and Elysia left the dock yesterday.

POONA RIFLE CLUB.—The Championship match of the Poona Rifle Club will be shot off on Saturday, the 5th instant, commencing at 6-30 a. m. Distances—200, 500, and 800 yards.—*Deccan Herald.*

ASSAULT.—Raimoo Lilladhur and Dhurmsee Lilladhur were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mairally Ruttunsee on the night previous at Mahim. They were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Gunput Baboo and Suddoo Luximon, tindals of native boats, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying a greater number of passengers in their boats than they are licensed to carry. They were fined Rs. 25 each.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Said Hussain, a day-labourer employed on board the French steamship Réunion, on Tuesday last accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel, and was severely injured about the face. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A CART MISSING.—Nursey Narrayen, residing at Cazee Syud-street, has reported to the police that on Tuesday last, about noon, he loaded a labour cart, No. 2422, with mixed goods, at Wittul-wady, and ordered the driver to take the goods to the Carnac-bunder. Neither the cart nor the driver has yet turned up. The goods are valued at Rs. 1,000.

MR. GRANT-DUFF'S VISIT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Grant-Duff visited the Victoria Gardens. A telegram from Government House was sent to the superintendent of the gardens, and he was ready there in time to receive the distinguished visitor. The only other places in Bombay which Mr. Grant Duff visited were the Secretariat and Government House at Malabar Point.

THEFT AT PHOOL-GULLY.—Ismailjee Cadurbhoy, residing at Phool-gully, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 444 from his residence during his absence from home on the morning of the 1st instant. A room, the door of which was locked, is said to have been entered by means of a false key, and two boxes in it, which contained the stolen property, were found broken open.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Jeslumbai, aged ten years, who died shortly after her admission into hospital from the effects of injuries she sustained through an accidental fall from a window on the fourth storey of a house situated in Sootar-chawl-street. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the fourth storey of a house."

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Soobee, a woman aged twenty-four years, was drawing water from a well situated at Upper Colaba, on Tuesday last, when the rope suddenly broke, and she overbalanced and fell into the well. A man named Dhavee, who witnessed the occurrence, immediately jumped into the well and saved her from being drowned. The woman, after being drawn up out of the well, was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is under treatment, being severely injured.

A LUNATIC PICKED UP AT SEA.—Nowrojee Eduljee, a timber-merchant, reported to the Superintendent of Water Police on Tuesday last that he had picked up in the sea near the Prongs light-house a lunatic of the Colaba Asylum, and handed him over to the light-house keeper. A police boat has been sent to the Prongs light-house, to make inquiries into the matter, and to take over the man, so that he may be returned to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Kessur, a woman aged eighteen years, the wife of a shoemaker named Anund Nuthoo, residing at Shaik Abdool Doctor-street. The deceased was admitted into hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and died soon after admission. It appeared that she had taken the opium in consequence of a quarrel with her husband. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Suckia Govind, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges,—one, of stealing a small packet of sweetmeat, valued at 6 pie, from the pocket of Ramjee Babajee, while he was passing along the road; and the other, of having in his possession two silk handkerchiefs and three silver rings, valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIAL MEETING.—We are requested to mention that there will be music and addresses at the social meeting to be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo-bunder, on Friday evening, the 4th instant, at 7-30 p. m. This being the first social meeting in the new rooms, a good attendance is expected. The society's delegate to the International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations held in London last August will relate some of his impressions. Tickets, at one rupee each, can be had at the Tract Society's Depôt, and at the rooms.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A collision took place on the evening of the 31st ultimo, at about 7-30 p. m., between a prow and one of the Port Trust steamers—the Mudlark—toff Cross Island. In the collision, it appears, a couple of coolies were knocked out of the prow into the water, but it is said they were immediately picked up by the kallassies. However, one Said Suttoo, residing at Cammateepoora has reported to the police that a relative of his, who was returning from work in the prow, is missing. Inquiries were made by the police, and, one of the coolies who were in the prow stated that the missing man was in the prow at the time of the collision. Yesterday the body of Suttoo was found floating in the harbour.

THEFTS.—Kalkasing Menising and Dhondi, woman, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a quantity of linseed oil, turpentine, and chips of wood, of the collective value of Rs. 15, the property of his master, Adurjee Merwanjee, a contractor; and prisoner No. 2 of voluntarily assisting in the theft and concealing the stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to fourteen days' similar imprisonment.—Gopall Dhondoo was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 4 in cash belonging to Ramjee Malloo. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Ally Ahmed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 5-8, the property of Abdool Razak Chinoo Meah. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SEAMENS' FREAK ON SHORE.—Whilst three European seamen belonging to the Serapis troopship were returning in a buggy from the infantry regiment's canteen at Colaba about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, they met two other seamen of their vessel on the road near the church, when these two sailors got hold of the buggy and hung on to it behind, completely lifting the horse off his fore-legs, and suddenly the shafts broke close up to the driver's seat. The three sailors who were in the buggy got out and paid the driver Rs. 2, and went away. The other two men made their way into the town before the buggy-driver could get to Inspector Collett to make his complaint. They could not be found; but the three sailors who were in the buggy when the accident occurred were found at the Royal Oak Tavern, and from them it was ascertained that the sailors who caused the damage were named Lock and Edde. The damage done to the buggy is estimated at about Rs. 30.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.—The *Bombay Samachar* points out at great length to its readers the desirability of utilizing water power as a motor. In European countries this agent is utilized for factories, and the *Samachar* considers that the people of India have greater need not to let the immense power which their streams supply remain unutilised. Fuel, most of which has to be imported from England at great cost, makes every industrial product requiring the use of steam very dear; so that if water, immense volumes of which stream down in important parts of this continent, were put to use as a motor, a vast development would occur in the condition of the people by indirect means. The *Jame Jamshed* suggests to the cotton manufacturers of Bombay that they should turn out finer cloth of different descriptions. Their whole produce at present is a thick coarse cloth, the demand for which is confined to the lowest class of the population. If this produce is remunerative, the *Jame* considers that finer descriptions, such as are required by the middle and even the higher sections of the community, are bound to pay well. But because nobody has yet ventured to risk the experiment, at least openly, the people are content to obtain all their supplies from distant markets, to the great detriment of the interests both of the local producers and consumers.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Reid and 2 children. Mr. J. R. Stewart.
Mr. O. D. Beyts.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs. Parry Col. T. Cadell.
Nisbet.

FOR VENICE.—Lieut.-Col. W. N. Carey.

The following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Teheran, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailing on the 10th November:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Knight. Miss Holberton.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. J. C. and Mrs. Godby. Mrs. White.
Miss Spear. Mrs. F. Galloway and infant.
Lt.-Col. G. S. White.

FOR VENICE.—Major E. H. Eyre.

S. S. Assam, sailing on the 17th November:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. H. A. Brownlow. Mr. H. C. Conybeare.
Col. Tyndall. Mr. A. Ellis.
Mr. T. O. Wilkinson.

S. S. Khiva, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on the 24th November:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Currie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs. Newberry.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain E. J. Church, will sail to-morrow, the 4th instant, for England, with 33 officers, 7 ladies, and 10 children; and also 1,012 men, 50 women, and 113 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Col. A. Templeman.
Major F. W. Hamilton.
Major T. G. Jackson.
Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Bovill and child.
Capt. and Mrs. J. Corker and child.
Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Wilson and child.
Capt. A. J. O. Collock.
Adjt. and Mrs. Kelly and child.
Lieut. E. E. Carr.

Lieut. R. C. Toogood.
Lieut. G. C. Twisleton-Wykeham Tiemmer.
Lieut. W. H. Bowes.
Lieut. E. G. Eyre.
Lieut. W. H. Lowry.
Lieut. R. W. M. Blake.
Lieut. M. P. O. Travers.
Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson.
Lieut. C. M. Eales.
Quarter-Master R. Browne.
Pay-Master and Mrs. Fulong, and two children,

Details.

Bde. Surg, A. D. Gullaud, A. M. D.
Surg. Major J. H. Moore, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. F. Supple, and four children, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. A. Mapleton, A. M. D.
Lieut. C. M. Haggard, R. H. A.
Capt. T. J. Sepping, 1st Batn. South Yorkshire.

Lieut. D. E. Porter, 2nd Batn. Norfolk.
Capt. P. W. Watts, Royal Irish.
Capt. R. Cooper, 2nd Batn. Somersetshire.
Capt. H. H. M. Martin, Bedfordshire.
Major W. G Thomas, King's Own Borderers.
Lieut. W. D. Conner, R. E.
Lieut. R. de Villaimil, R. E.

FATAL BATHING ACCIDENT AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

AN inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney at the Wellington reclamation, on view of the body of George Manwell, an inspector in the Salt Department, aged 38, who was drowned in the sea while bathing at the Apollo-bunder on the night previous.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Farliegh Cook deposed—I am an assistant at Messrs. Thompson and Taylor's and live at the Wellington reclamation. The deceased was a friend of mine. He was an inspector in the Salt Department. We had been living together for about two months. His age was about 32 years, and he was of temperate habits, although I have seen him under the influence of liquor two or three times. Deceased and I dined together about 7-30 p. m. yesterday, when he took no liquor. At about 8 p. m. he and I, with others, went to the Apollo-bunder, where the deceased went into the Refreshment Rooms, and came back in a few minutes. I don't know what he took in the Refreshment Rooms, but he was perfectly sober. He, I, and the others entered a jolly-boat and went off to the Customs boat which was lying off the Apollo-bunder. We remained in the boat about half an hour, when we all came on shore; and having landed at the Apollo Bunder, walked to our quarters in the Wellington reclamation. We remained there, talking, for about twenty minutes, when we changed our clothes and went down to the Boat-house Club steps. Besides the deceased and myself, Mr. Chance and Mr. Eagles were present at the steps; it was then about 10 p. m. Mr. Chance went first into the water, and was followed by the deceased, who pushed himself into the water gently, but did not dive. Mr. Eagles and I went in afterwards. After swimming about for a few minutes Mr. Chance and I returned to the steps, and deceased spoke to us. He then went into the water again in the same manner as he did before. After he had gone out a little distance I lost sight of him. Mr. Eagles, Mr. Chance, and myself came on shore and were dressing ourselves, believing the deceased was still swimming. Mr. Eagles and Mr. Chance asked me where the deceased was. I said I thought he must be swimming towards his boat. Mr. Eagles and Mr. Chance then said they saw something floating on the water. I said I thought it was a piece of white paper. Mr. Eagles then went into the water, and swam out and found the body a dozen yards from the boat steps, and brought it to the shore. When the body was brought on shore I thought life was extinct. We turned the body over on the face to let the water run out of the mouth. We then brought the body on the grass, and Doctors Peacock and Cody, who were in the Club-house at the time, came and used means for restoring animation, but without success. The deceased appeared to be a good swimmer. I have heard him complain of cramps. There are some scratches on the body of the deceased, and bruises on his legs. It was about half an hour after full tide when we went to bathe. There was a depth of about five feet of water at the spot where the body was found.

Edwin Eagles deposed.—I am a cabinetmaker and lived with the deceased at the Wellington reclamation. I have known the deceased for only three or four days. I dined with him last night about 7-30 p.m. He was sober then, and took no liquor. I saw him take a glass of whisky at the Apollo-bunder Refreshment Rooms about 8 p. m. He was quite sober after he took the whisky, and up to the time of going to bathe. About 10 p.m. the deceased, the first witness, I, and Mr. Chance went to the Club boat-house steps at the Apollo-bunder to bathe. We all went into the water and swam about. I returned to the steps after swimming, and spoke to him. There appeared to be nothing the matter with him. We both went into the water again, and returned to the steps a few minutes afterwards. When I returned I did not know where the deceased was, but I thought he was swimming about. I proceeded to dress myself, and as the deceased had not returned, I looked about for him. As I could not see him, I went into the water and swam out, and found his body floating on the water opposite the steps and about six yards distant. I brought the body to the steps, when it was taken up and laid upon the bunder wall. Life appeared to be extinct. The body was then taken up on the grass, and two doctors came out of the Yacht-club Rooms and tried to revive the deceased, but they did not succeed. Deceased was a good swimmer, and had no quarrel with any one of us.

The jury unanimously returned the following verdict: "That the death of George Manwell was caused by his being accidentally drowned in the sea."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE THUCKER CANJEE WALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the grounds of concealment of property and suppression of books. His Lordship thought that the insolvent had not behaved well, but that the matter would be fully inquired into at the time of the hearing of the case. There was some evidence as to concealment of property and suppression of books, but it was not quite sufficient. An interim order was granted for six weeks.

RE MIRZA ALI BIN MIRZA MAHOMED BEBANI.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interm order and for leave to serve notices. A creditor at Bagdad had not been served with a notice; and the insolvent was at present in Moulmein, making up his accounts there. An interim order was granted for four months.

RE THUCKER MOOLJEE HEERJEE AND ANOTHER.

The first insolvent had got the benefit of the Act before. When questioned why he contracted debts again, he said he must live somehow or other. His discharge was adjourned without protection for three months. The second insolvent was discharged. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 566.

RE MAHADU HURRIBA KUNDELKUR AND TWO OTHERS.

Liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,587. The third insolvent, a glass bangledealer in partnership with the other two, admitted that whilst in insolvent circumstances last June he spent Rs. 300 to get married. His Lordship told him he had no business to get married with other people's money which he could not repay. The discharge of the insolvents was adjourned for three months without protection.

RE GUNPUT HEERAJEE.

This was the fourth insolvency. The insolvent, whose debts on this occasion amounted to Rs. 267, said he had to incur them to defray the funeral expenses of his wife and children, and to get married again. His discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

RE MAX BRESLAUER.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE VOUSE FRETWELL.

This insolvent also appeared in person; and his application for leave to amend the schedule was granted.

RE KHUNDERAO MORESHWUR KIRTIKAR.

The insolvent, a Government pensioner, obtained his discharge some time ago, but he subsequently compromised with his creditors. On the last court day he obtained a rule *nisi* under section 87 calling upon his creditors to shew cause why the Official Assignee should not enter up satisfaction for the amount mentioned in the schedule. No cause being shewn against the rule, it was made absolute to-day.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the under-mentioned insolvents:—Hurry Narayen Matadin, a milk-seller, Rs. 950. Lutibkhan Jamalkhan Pathan, a dealer in spices, Rs. 412. Wittoo Raghoba Wawul, a dealer in potatoes, Rs. 1,251. Eurzedio Gomes, a book-binder, Rs. 544. Maneklal Narrondas, a mehta, Rs. 354. Nanjee Govindjee, a merchant, Rs. 19,962.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the barque Glen Caladh. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 22nd October, there were 238 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 220 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·7 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 21 from cholera, 76 from fevers, 23 from bowel complaints, 29 from tetanus, and 13 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 164 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans and 2 of other races.

MADRAS.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO MADRAS.—His Highness the Rajah of Vencataghiri, C. S. I., has arrived at the Presidency, with the view of paying his respects to the Hon'ble Mr. Grant-Duff, our new Governor, on his arrival. His Highness Raja Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Rajah of Pittapur, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month with the same object.—*Mail.*

THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE'S DURBAR.—A correspondent telegraphs to us from Tanjore:—Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, C. S. I., held the annual durbar last evening for the promotion of Sanskrit learning. About 250 scholars from different parts assembled; they were previously examined by a committee of competent Sanskrit Pundits in the vedas, logic, rhetoric, glassology, and dharma shastras. His Excellency the Prince Consort Rajah Sakharam Row Saheb Bahadoor distributed nearly Rs 2,000 in dukshanas or cash rewards to the brahmin scholars present.—*Times.*

TINNEVELLY THEOSOPHISTS.

(FROM A HINDU CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 25.

CERTAIN native gentlemen at Tinnevelly have recently formed a local branch of the Theosophical Society at Bombay. Colonel H. S. Olcott, the deputy of Madame Blavatsky, the founder of the Society, came here at the request of the members of the Tinnevelly branch, on Sunday, the 23rd instant, accompanied by four Singhalese gentlemen. The reception given by the Tinnevelly public to Colonel Olcott was of an extraordinary splendour. Almost all the Hindu officials—from the highest to the lowest non officials—and nearly half of the town population, gathered on the railway platform, with silk umbrellas, flags of the great pagoda, and native music, to do honour to him. At 8-45 a. m. the S. I. R. train brought Colonel Olcott and his party, and the gentlemen present received him with cheers, and several garlands of flowers were placed round his neck. After the usual introductions, the Colonel was conducted out of the station to where the priests of the Pagoda were waiting. On the Colonel approaching them, the priests presented him with the silver koombham (a pot with sacred water), cocoanut, and flowers with Vedic mantras. The Colonel bowed his thanks and saluted the kumbham and the priests in the, native style by joining his two hands. After this he was conveyed in an open pair-horse phaeton to the lodgings engaged for him. On reaching the house Mr. T. Vedavisadasa Mudaliar, the retired Sudder Court Judge of Travancore, addressed the Colonel on behalf of the Tinnevelly Hindue public and offered him a welcome, upon which the Colonel replied in a most impressive manner. On the evening of Monday, the 24th, at 5 p. m., almost all the native gentlemen who had gathered to welcome Colonel Olcott on the previous day, and many others, assembled at the Hindu College Hall to hear him deliver a lecture which lasted for fully an hour. Here I must not omit to notice that some persons were not slow in showing their ill-will to Colonel Olcott and his party, for they circulated a small printed pamphlet containing extracts from the *Saturday Review* and other papers abusing the Theosophical Society, and particularly Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott. The latter in his speech complimented these persons on the trouble they had taken in circulating an anonymous and scandalous pamphlet. His lecture was very interesting, instructive, and impressive. He said that he and his Gooroo, Madame Blavatsky, were Buddhists, and their endeavour was to find out the truth and examine Indian and Hindu science, Vedas, Shastras, &c., which were very ancient and very complete. At the close of the lecture Mr. Vedadrisadas Mudaliar thanked the Colonel, and Mr. Terumal Row, the Subordinate Judge, told him that he and his societies were doing immense good to the Hindu community; and that since their formation the Hinduism which had been decaying had begun to revive. Mr. Thilanaigam Pillai, the Collector's Huzur Sheristadar, also thanked Colonel Olcott, and asked him to continue his visits to this part of the country. Mr. Chinnatham Pillai, the Tahsildar, and the President of the Tinnevelly Branch Society; Mr. Ramasamy Pillal, the District Munsiff; Mr. Ramasawmi Iyer, the District Registrar; and Messrs. Soondram Kristnasawmy Iyer, Annasawmi Iyar, Ramcrishna Seetaramier, Pandrang Row, and other gentlemen of the Bar took a very active part in the meeting. Colonel Olcott will repeat his lecture in the principal Pagoda at Tinnevelly this evening, and will return to Colombo in a day or two.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE VICEROY'S SPECIAL TRAIN.—The Viceroy's special railway carriages passed through Allahabad yesterday morning (October 31) for Umballa. These carriages were considerably damaged lately in the collision at Bally, and it was thought unlikely that they could be repaired in time to reach Umballa by the 1st November. Workmen were, however, employed on them day and night at Howrah, and the carriages now bear no trace whatever of the recent accident.—*Indian Herald.*

A NEW FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

IN a remote corner of this great empire, the exact latitude and longitude whereof it is needless to particularize, there lives and flourishes a genial, plump, and lively French gentleman, whose mission on earth is to develope the vinous and spirituous resources of the country in which he has taken up his abode. In all lands it has been the habit of the vintager to be gay and cheerful, and Monsieur Troisflacons is no exception to this amiable rule His hospitable house is always open, and he knows no greater pleasure than to entertain a company of shy and sulky Britons at a board where the *cuisine* is perfect and his experimental *crus* are invariably pronounced exquisite.

"Dere is no alcohol, mes amis, to speak of in dat vine, you shall drink tree, four, five bouteilles and not have so moch leetle head-ache!" And as his friends toss off the sparkling fluid by tumblers, M. Troisflacons smiles to see their faces flush, and to hear them all talking loudly at once. Nor is his hospitality confined to Britons. The *savant* or the tourist, no matter what his nationality, is always welcome, and the amiable wine-grower loves to conduct his visitor over his vine clad slopes, to show him his presses, his stills, his farm, and to talk over the magnificent future which would open before this country, if only its vitiferous and agricultural resources were taken in hand by scientific and practical Gauls. One day when M. Troisflacons was shouting and laughing as he directed a band of *ces animaux qui sont si drôles*, his native labourers to wit, there arrived at his gate a lean and angular Teuton mounted on a still leaner and more angular tattoo. The Frenchman received his visitor with cordiality, especially as he bore a letter from the French Consul at Calcutta commending the Herr Doctor Von Staubig to his kind care. It would be hard to say what was the special object of Dr. Von Staubig's travels. In the cities he made notes of architecture, bought old brass lotahs, tasted sweetmeats, hunted among the money-changer's pice for old coins, cross-examined the tradesmen as to their taxation and profits and gained some marvellous facts in the process, all of which were faithfully noted; while in the country he sampled the crops, hammered the hill-sides with a geological hammer, dived into the huts of the astonished villagers, made bids for the bells over the temple door, the stone *nandi* in front, or the necklaces, spoons, and sacrificial apparatus of the priest. The agricultural, viticultural, chemical and other experiments of the good Troisflacons filled him with joy. This was an use-and-beauty, thought-fraught and from-lofty-considerations-dictated enterprise.

Dr. Von Staubig followed his host about from morn to night with untiring energy, and filled many note-books with instructive memoranda.

But by common consent they avoided all reference to such burning topics as Bismarck, Alsace or Lorraine, or indeed anything that might dim for a moment the *entente cordiale* between them. An illustrated German paper sent to the Doctor contained a picture of the fire-works at Leipzig in honour of the anniversary of Sedan. Von Staubig, with delicate consideration for his friend's feelings, tore out the boastful picture, and on his part Troisflacons secreted some French journals whose references to German greed and brutality, and the invincibility of the reorganised army of the Republic, were somewhat too forcibly put. So as was natural they fell by common consent on the English their stiffness, complacency, puritanism, hypocrisy, and their wooden administration of this country's affairs. For hours they sat and were happy over this fruitful theme, and at intervals Troisflacons would cry with an indescribable gesture—*Ah! ces Anglais!* while Von Staubig echoed—*Ach Gott! ces Anklais, Gils sont sdupides!*

It must be confessed that the Doctor's amiability owed much of its *elan* to his host's wine. The tall German flinched at nothing, and his invariable verdict as he smacked his lips over each new bottle was *Ce'st drespon!* And, considering that the standing infirmity in Troisflacon's processes was a confusion between the vinous and acetous fermentation due to the climate, it is clear he must have been exceptionally gifted. Very few people can drink grape vinegar with satisfaction, but Herr Von Staubig said it reminded him of his Fatherland and asked for more. But Troisflacons, besides his skill in wine-making, was as clever as a Carmelite abbess in the preparation of liqueurs. He had spent much time and pains over the preparation of a new liqueur, *Eucalyptus*, which was really a triumph of art. To the insidious charm of Chartreuse, the individuality of Maraschino, the seductiveness of cherry brandy, and the aromatic suggestiveness of Noyau it added a quality and richness of its own, touched with a final and consummate taste of bitterness, delicate and rare as the last refinements of design. Moreover, it had tonic virtues, which entitled it to high rank as a febrifuge. One of these days Major Baring will taste that liqueur, and will hasten to add it to the list of articles which *must* be procured in this country.

It came to pass that one morning Troisflacons was suddenly called away to a neighbour ten miles off, and he departed in haste, leaving Von Staubig to the composition of a lengthy memoir. Unfortunately he forgot to leave the keys of the wine go-downs or of the cupboards. But by chance a mighty bottle of the new liqueur was within reach. Now Doctor Von Staubig smoked like a furnace as he wrote, and it was also his habit to quench his thirst with great frequency. He tried the *Eucalyptus* neat and found it strong. So he tried it with soda-water and found it delightful. The live-long day he sat and wrote, and ever and anon he took another peg. When evening came he had finished his memoir and emptied the mighty bottle. As night drew on he began to feel poorly, and presently his lean form writhed as that of Majnoon writhes in the Persian pictures when his body, wasted for love, was tied into knots like the banyan tree. Colic is all too feeble an invention of medical nomenclature for the twisting pangs that racked his frame. Never was a German *savant* afflicted with so terrible a stomach-ache. He bore it with wondrous patience, and when the Doctor came he confessed that he had drunk a magnum of *Eucalyptus*. He steadfastly refused to see Troisflacons, who was grieved to the heart for his friend's illness, and was assured by the Doctor that as Von Staubig was wildly delirious it would be dangerous to intrude. Three days did the learned *savant* keep his room, and on the morning of the fourth he softly and silently stole away.

The loss of his friend grieved the kindly Frenchman, but his grief was presently changed to wrath when the Doctor showed him a letter he had received from his patient. As Herr Von Staubig writes English very well we give it in full:—

"Dear Doctor,—I have arrived at—still feeling as if there were several screws tight-squeezing in my organs. I thank Providence I have escaped from that cowardly conspirator who sought to poison the unoffending stranger within his much-to-be-hated gates. Mistrust him, for he is wicked, sly, and abominable. He has distilled into that Styxpoison liquer of his the infectious qualities of all the fevers, choleras, and agues that vex this unhappy country. This is a mean and weak revenge to take for Weissembourg, Gravelotte and Sedan. I denounce him to the Viceroy General, to the Governor-in-chief, to his Consul, and alone I will drive him from his poisoned vines into the deep sea. To you, Herr Doctor, I proffer my heartfelt thanks, but take my advice and dine no more with that man. With sentiments of the highest consideration and gratitude, I am yours faithfully,

DR. GUSTAV VON STAUBIG.

Monsieur Troisflacons vows that if he can catch the Doctor he will make him either fight, apologise, or drink another bottle of *Eucalyptus*. It is earnestly to be hoped the Prussian and French Consuls will see to it that no disturbance arises from this affair. It would be a grievous example to Hindus and Mahomedans if civilived Frenchmen and cultured Germans should come to blows. As for English readers, the moral of this episode seems to be that it is not well to drink too much of an astringent medicinal liqueur in one day.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.

THE following Resolution, a summary of which our Simla correspondent sent us on Monday, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Read again—

Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department Resolution No. 5—302-319, dated the 22nd November, 1879, on a Report by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A., on the subject of the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 843T., dated the 23rd October, 1880.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 40, dated the 8th April, 1880.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1831, dated the 6th May, 1881.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1874-97, dated the 19th May, 1880.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 308, dated the 28th May, 1880.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 816-53, dated the 30th September, 1880.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2502, dated the 21st July 1880.
Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 158, dated the 12th June, 1880.
Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 273, dated the 18th September, 1880.
Letter from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated the 20th April, 1880.
Letter from the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 1756, dated the 30th April, 1880.
Letter from the Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated the 17th May, 1880.
Letter from the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 69, dated the 19th May, 1880.
A second report, dated the 15th May, 1880, on the education and employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency of Bengal, by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated the 8th June, 1880.
A third report, dated the 4th April, 1881, by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A., on the same subject.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated the 24th April, 1881.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India in its Resolution of the 22nd November, 1879, referred to the consideration of the various local governments the important subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, as treated in a Minute by His Excellency the (late) Viceroy, dated the 25th March, 1879, and in a memorandum drawn up by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on behalf of a Committee which had been appointed to report upon the question. On the 8th June, 1880, Lord Lytton's Government forwarded to the Secretary of State a series of reports on European education furnished at different times by Archdeacon Baly, and submitted for approval various proposals, generally based upon the Archdeacon's recommendations. To that communication no reply has yet been received from Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State having intimated his wish to await a further expression of the views of the Government of India after the reports of the local governments had been received.

2. These reports have now been for some time before the Government of India, and have been fully and carefully considered by the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency in Council has also had the opportunity of perusing a further paper by Archdeacon Baly (explaining, and in some degree modifying, his original suggestions), as well as various memorials and representations from societies and individuals interested in the subject. The Government of India finds itself, therefore, in a position to review generally the whole question, and to state the conclusions to which it has come, and the measures in furtherance of European and Eurasian education which it is prepared to sanction or support.

3. From the enquiries made by Archdeacon Baly and the returns of the local governments, it would appear that in the interior of the Bengal[*] Presidency the total number of European and Eurasian children of school-going years among the classes who might be expected to use Indian schools is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 8,567. Of these, 4,530 children are on school-rolls, of whom 445 are on the average absent daily, while 4,037 receive no education of any kind. In Calcutta among the same classes about 4,000 children are on school-rolls, about 400 being daily absent, while about 1,000 are without instruction. There are thus in the whole Presidency upwards of 5,000 European and Eurasian children growing up in absolute ignorance.

4. There are, it further appears, 128 stations in the interior, with an aggregate of 608 children of European extraction of school-going years, in which no school can be established on account of the small number of children at each station. For places of this class boarding schools at a distance offer the only available means of education. There are 45 stations with an aggregate of 1,826 children, and a sufficient number in each station to support a school, in which, nevertheless, no schools exist. From these stations 808 children go to boarding schools elsewhere, but 1,083 receive no instruction. There are also 45 stations, possessing each a school, in which 2,044 children go to no school. In many, however, of these places the school is little better than a dame-school, and is quite unsuited for the education of boys above ten years of age.

5. The Governor-General in Council agrees in the conclusion come to by former governments, that the state of things revealed in the foregoing figures is from every point of view lamentable, and one which, if allowed to continue, will certainly become in the end (to use the words of Lord Canning) "a glaring reproach to the Government." It has been rightly said that one very special reason why Government cannot afford to ignore the growing up in India of an uninstructed European population is, that in the case of the European his capacity for self-maintenance depends entirely upon the education he receives. He cannot support himself in this country by working as a day-labourer, or by adopting the avocation of the Native peasant. An uneducated European almost necessarily becomes an idle and profitless, and often a dangerous, member of the community. On the other hand, it must be remembered that he (or his English ancestor) was brought out to India originally to do work that could only be done by a European—a fact which in itself gives him some claim to consideration. The climate is uncongenial to him,—the cost of living is necessarily disproportionate to his means,—and he is deprived at the sme time of those educational opportunities which are now available at home even to the poorest of the working class. In all these respects the European parent is placed at a disadvantage, and it thus becomes necessary for the Government to come to his assistance. For the same reasons the Government cannot, in rendering its aid, confine itself to subsidising and directing merely the primary education of Europeans, but must, contrary to the practice at home, assist also the schools designed for the middle, and even to some extent those for the higher, education of this class of its subjects. (It is, however, to be remembered that the standard of education in Government-aided Primary Schools in England is at least as high as the standard in Middle Schools in this country.)

It has been not unfrequently suggested in the papers now before Government that there is no good reason why European[†] parents should not make use of the schools already provided for the Native population; or why there should be any special and separate organization for the education of poor European children. Why, it is asked, should they not attend the ordinary district and town schools of their neighbourhood, and be brought up side by side with the other children of the country? There is at first sight undoubtedly a good deal to be said in favour of such a system. It would furnish an apparently simple solution of the difficulty under consideration. It would involve no special outlay of money. It might perhaps tend to make Native and European understand each other better, and diminish race-prejudices and race-antagonism.

Admitting the force of all this, the Governor-General in Council is, nevertheless, of opinion that the adoption of a system of common education for European and Native youth is impossible. It is not merely that, if the Government were to attempt to compel European parents to send their children to Native schools, it would be met by an amount of prejudice, which, however unreasonable in many ways, it would be very difficult to overcome, but it would have to encounter objections on the part of many parents of a much higher kind—objections, namely to placing their children in schools were they would receive no religious instruction, and where the whole atmosphere of the place would be non-Christian. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that, as a simple matter of respect for conscience, such scruples ought to be treated with the utmost consideration; while, practically, he has no doubt they would prove strong enough to render abortive any scheme which sought to disregard them. Again, there being in most stations no such things as a Native girls' school, there would, on the plan suggested, be no provision for the education of European girls; while the distance frequently lying between the European and Native quarters would in itself, in the climate of India, be an insuperable obstacle to the use by young European children of the Native School of the place. For all these reasons, the Government of India is forced to admit the necessity of separate schools for European children during the age when their habits and principles are in process of formation.

7. Taking it then, to be beyond doubt that further and special provision must be made for the education of the large numbers of European children of tender age now growing up in ignorance through-

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[*] Including the Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Berars, Ajmere, and Central India.

[†] In the following paragraphs of this Resolution the term "European" is used to signify all persons of European origin or descent, however remote, whether of whole or half blood, who hold to European habits and modes of life.

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out the towns and stations of the Bengal Presidency the Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the proposal, that the necessary funds should be raised by means of an educational rate assessed upon the European population. The weight of opinion among those consulted is decidedly opposed to the levy of any such rate; and the Governor-General in Council has himself no doubt that the arguments brought forward against it are valid and sufficient. It would, it seems to him, be a form of class taxation of the most indefensible kind, inasmuch as it would be paid mainly by persons who would themselves get no advantage from it. Where a tax is assessed upon the community at large for general purposes, the fact that an individual tax-payer derives no direct or personal benefit from the expenditure of the proceeds is politically a matter of no moment. But the case is different when a tax is levied on a very limited class for a special object. In the case of the particular tax proposed, it is also to be observed that the classes who would most largely contribue are precisely those upon whom educational charges all already most heavily, and who frequently pay for the education of the children actually dependent on them sums quite out of proportion to their income. To tax these further for the education of the children of parents less provident or even less well-to-do, would be in many instances to inflict great and unreasonable hardship. Further the imposition of an educational cess, if it were devoted mainly (as in fact it would be) to subsidizing denominational schools, would at once raise up religious difficulties. Besides all this, there are serious practical difficulties in the way of the levy of a rate, which it is not necessary to describe in detail. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that, unless a general educational rate were levied upon all classes of the community, the assessment of any such rate upon any one particular class is not for a moment to be contemplated.

8. The proposal to make the education of European children compulsory upon their parents is also one which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it would be premature to adopt. It falls to the ground in fact along with the proposal for an educational rate, for it would be impossible to punish a parent for failing to send his child to school unless a school were in each case provided within reasonable distance of his home; and funds for this are certainly not forthcoming at present.

9. In the absence, then, of any special provision of funds, it remains for the Government to determine the amount of assistance which it is prepared to give from the general revenues to meet the educational wants of the class under consideration. In order to arrive at a conclusion upon this point, it is necessary to inquire more particularly to what extent the existing school accommodation stands in need of extension and the existing grant-in-aid system of development.

10. A large proportion of the children now without education belong distinctly to the indigent class, being either orphans, or deserted by their fathers, or illegitimate, or the children of men out of work, or otherwise unable to support their families. These must, as far as possible, be provided for in free schools and orphanages, towards which the benevolent public and the Government may jointly contribute. The existing institutions of this kind are unable to meet the demands now made upon them for accommodation. Even in Calcutta, where they are largest and most numerous, the applications for admissions are greatly in excess of the number of vacancies, being frequently in the proportion of seven or eight to one. Great difficulty is found in maintaining at the existing level the private contributions on which these institutions largely depend; and it is hopeless to expect that they can be extended without the receipt of substantial aid from some special source. Fortunately, the munificent legacy of the late Misses Bruce, amounting to £80,000 (at the present rate of exchange equivalent to nearly ten lakhs of rupees) will enable the Local Government to do nearly all that Lower Bengal requires without incurring any further expenditure. This money is under the will of the donors to be devoted, without any religious restrictions or limitations, to the maintenance and education of "half castes or Eurasian female children, whether legitimate or otherwise, and in particular orphans and those deserted by their parents." If a scheme can be devised for relieving the existing free schools of their girls, bringing all these upon the Bruce foundation, the accommodation, and the funds thus set free will provide all that is necessary for boys. With an improved system of grants-in-aid to be noticed below, the wants of Bengal in this respect will then be fully met.

11. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the demand for free school accommodation is equally urgent, while the present provision is still less adequate. The only Protestant free school in the province for orphans and indigent children is a day school at Allahabad, with a daily average attendance of 90; while there are in the five towns of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares alone 836 children, most of them very poor, attending at present no school. There can be no doubt that Archdeacon Baly's proposal to expand the present local school at Allahabad into a central free boarding school for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is deserving of Government support. The school should ultimately be extended so as to accommodate at least 300 children. The Government of India is prepared to contribute from Imperial funds a maximum sum of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to enable the Local Government so to extend it. It is probable, however, that the whole amount of accommodation need not be provided at once. The Local Government must determine the limit of the works to be immediately undertaken; and the plans and estimates (which it is understood have been already drawn up) should be submitted for the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as it is important to avoid unnecessary outlay, and to arrive, if possible, at some uniform standard of accommodation for such institutions when built or subsidized from Government funds. It will also be for the Local Government to provide for the new school an adequate organization and establishment.

12. For the Punjab, Archdeacon Baly recommended the expansion of the Lahore free school, which at present has 24 day scholars and 41 boarders, into a large free school for 200 children to meet the wants of the Punjab and Sind. There does not, however, appear to be any such pressing need for a large orphanage and free school in the Punjab as would warrant the Government at present in making any special grant towards its establishment. It will suffice if the existing railway schools are adequately assisted and developed; and if the Mayo Orphanage and School at Simla and the existing free School at Lahore receive more liberal support from grants-in-aid and private contributions. The Government of India will, however, be prepared to consider any application which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may feel called upon to make, should the need of new buildings at Lahore become hereafter manifest.

13. As regards free schools and orphanages, the foregoing arrangements seem to provide all that is immediately required in the way of building accommodation. For their more efficient maintenance, reliance must be placed upon the contributions of private charity and upon the Government grants-in-aid, the latter being so regulated as to give equally proportioned assistance to all classes of institutions in accordance with the amount of educational work done by each, and without any reference to denominational distinctions. Railway companies and all other employers of European labour may very properly be called upon to aid in the support of institutions of this class.

(To be continued.

SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE following Resolution, recorded by the Government of Madras on the orders of the Government of India, No. 2,562, dated 2nd September, 1881, directing the substitution of Indian for English stores, is published for general information:—

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 1828, dated 29th September 1881.

Read proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce (Stores), dated Simla, 2nd September 1881, No. 2562 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part 1, page 352, dated 2nd September, 1881).

ORDER.—Communicated to the officers specially concerned, and to all other heads of departments.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that lists be prepared of all articles required, excepting only such articles as it is certain can only be obtained in Europe, and that all heads of Departments advertise their needs, stating their annual requirements on average and five years' average of expenditure, including carriage, and request information from all who can undertake to supply.

3. The advertisements should be published in the chief newspapers of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal within one month of the receipt of this order, which together with the Resolution of the Government of India and the enclosure thereto, will be pubished in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

4. Copy of these proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India.—*Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

THE following letter from Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Referring to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 2,022F., I am directed to say that the Government of India considers it desirable that the work of printing forms now carried on in the Government Central Press should be largely reduced, and I am to request that you will arrange as early as possible for the transfer to private presses of as much of the work as they may be able efficiently to undertake.

2. You should ascertain specifically from all the larger presses in Calcutta how far each of them may be able and willing to undertake the work, that is, what number of forms they can arrange to set up and keep in type, printing copies are required, and the terms on which they would be prepared to do it, if they obtained a contract for four or five years. The proprietor of each press of whom enquiry is made should be informed that similar enquiry is being made of other presses. You should satisfy yourself in each case that the press is competent to carry on without inconvenience and delay to the public service the work which it professes itself ready to undertake.

3. The results of your enquiries should be reported as soon as possible; and I am to request that you will embody in your report a statement of the cost of the work which each private press may be ready to undertake as compared with the cost of the same work as now carried on.

4. The Goverment of India is inclined to think that only the printing of the forms should be undertaken by private presses, the supply of the printed copies to the departments requiring them being undertaken, as at present, by the Government Central Press. The paper might be supplied direct to each press concerned from the Stationary Office on indents passed by you, and the whole working of the system would be under your general direction.

On these points your suggestions and opinions are invited.

5. I am also to request that when your enquiries are complete, you will report the amount of space and the cost of establishment which will be saved by transferring to private presses that portion of the work which they may be ready to take up.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

THE Crocodile left Portsmouth on the 7th Oct. for Bombay with troops. The following is a complete list of her passengers:—Major Wright, Capt. Saunders, Lieuts. Stuart, Pollock, Addington, St. John Mildmay, and Perceval, and the 7th and 9th Batteries 9th Brigade, R. A.; Major Burton-Brown, Capt. Wynell-Mayow, Lieuts. Chance and Von Donop, and the 6th and 7th Batteries 10th Brigade; Major Bleazby, Lieuts. Fullerton, Richards, and Hanford-Flood, Quartr. Pulsford, and a detachment of the 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, Major Wray, Lieuts. Boisragon and Apthorp, and a draft of the 1st Royal Irish; Major Cooke, Lieuts. Scott and Rich, and a draft of the 1st East Lancashire; Lieut. Shakespeare and a draft of the 2nd Liverpool; Capt. Linton, Lieut. Campbell, and a draft of the 1st South Lancashire, a draft of the East Surrey, and the following individual officers:—Col. L'Estrange, Majors Gyll, Wickham, and Lockhart; Capts. Jervois, Mackenzie, Watson, Hall, and Mayne, and Lieuts. Forde, Perry, Earle, Labalmondiere, and Stopford, R.A.; Lieut. Davis, 2nd Manchester; Major Spencer, 2nd Essex; Major Trotman, 4th King's Royals; Lieut. M. Kinstry, 2nd Warwick; Capt. Kingscote and Lieut. Simpson, R. H. A.; Lieut. Hastings, 1st Rifle Brigade; Major Jeffreys and Capt. Carpenter, 1st Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Oldfield, 1st Northumberland; Major Hornby, 12th Lancers; Vet. Surg. Dawson; Major Cox, 2nd Leicester; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Dy. Surgs-Genl. Gilborne and Webb, Surg.-Majors Inkson, Fiddes, and Hogg; and Surgs. Sloggett and Michael, A. M. D.; and Surgeons Milne, Hawkins, Cunningham, Newland, Hudson, Baker, Silcock, Mullane, Rogers, Cooper, Da Costa, Kanga, and O'Hara, Indian Medical Staff. Altogether the number who embarked at Portsmouth consisted of 78 officers, 1,081 men 71 women, and 79 children. The Crocodile called at Plymouth for the purpose of embarking Major Jones, 1st Manchester; Lieuts. Abdy, Smyth, and Triscott, R. A.; Capt. Bather, 1st King's Own Borderers; 98 men of the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and 20 men of the Royal Horse Artillery.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

THE *Evening Standard* of Oct. 13th says:—The storm which began to rage last night about ten o'clock, and continued throughout to-day, has wrought an immense amount of damage in almost every part of England, and it is feared that the casualties on the coast will be very serious. Already reports have come to hand of portions of houses being blown down, of stacks of chimneys destroying cottages and workshops, involving loss of life and injuries to limbs; while everywhere trees have been uprooted, and floods have devastated low-lying lands. In the metropolis the hoardings which disfigure the streets and roads in every direction appear to have suffered considerably, and many persons had narrow escapes who happened to be passing at the time the timbers fell. The full extent of the damage done by the storm will not be fully known until to-morrow.

A STRUGGLE WITH A MAD DOG,

ON Saturday morning, Detective Thompson, of the H Division, went into the yard of the King David-lane Police-station, Shadwell, for the purpose of seeing what dogs there were there preparatory to sending them up to the home at Battersea. On looking round he found that there were several animals, among them being a very large and powerfully-built black retriever, which had been brought in the previous day. The dog had been quiet ever since it had been in the station, refusing both food and water, and allowed the officer to remove the chain from its neck without the slightest resistance. No sooner, however, did it find itself loose than it turned suddenly round, and, with a fearful howl, leaped right at the officer's throat. He stepped back a little, causing it to miss its aim, but as it dropped the brute caught his right hand in its mouth, and bit it severely. It again returned to the charge, and this time managed to get hold of Thompson's neckerchief with its teeth, where it hung for a second or two. It was again knocked down, and again and again renewed the attacks, inflicting several severe bites on the officer's hands, wrists, and arms as it kept bounding up with the apparently fixd purpose of seizing its adversay by the throat, all the while howling in a fearful manner, and leaving no room for doubt, by its general appearance, but that it was suffering from rabies. During the time, the struggle was going on Thompson had been calling for help, but as the yard is a large one, and he was at the farthest point from the station, his calls were not noticed. Accidentally, however, one of the constables inside opened the door. No sooner did the dog perceive this than it left Thompson for a moment and rushed open-mouthed at the new comer, who quickly retreated, and shut the door behind him. On seeing this the savage beast, with a howl of disappointment, again rushed on Thompson and tried to drag him to the ground, fortunately without success. There happened to be a large pair of steps in the yard, and to these the officer managed to run. The dog followed him and chased him round and round them, during which time Thompson managed to drag them close to the wall of the yard. The alarm had now spread to the station, and measures were taken for destroying the brute as soon as an opportunity offered, but this was no easy task, as the man and dog were so "mixed" that it was almost impossible to shoot the latter without injuring the former. At last one of the men opened the door and went towards the animal with a staff. It immediately sprang at him, and as it did so Thompson managed to get up the steps on to the wall out of danger, whilst the other constable effected a retreat into the station, and shut the dog outside. A revolver was procured, and on the dog rushing again towards the open door, a bullet was sent through its brain, killing it on the spot. A surgeon was called, who at once cauterised the places where Thompson had been bitten.—*Daily Telegraph.*

NOTICES.

SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY.

THE MANAGEMENT of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., and the registered offices have been REMOVED to No. 8, Forbes Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 12-8	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8	do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 10-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade-mark.
J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in

VERMONT, AMERICA,

Their use is universal, their approval unqualified. For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.

HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.

H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK,

Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT FOR INDIA,
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3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

"ARTHUR & HENRY" AXLES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain unscrupulous firms have attempted to copy our brand, we hereby give notice that it is duly protected under the "Trade Marks' Registration Acts," and that we will at once take legal proceedings against any one infringing our rights or imitating our Trade Marks.

We warn merchants and importers against receiving any Axles purporting to be the "ARTHUR & HENRY," unless accompanied by a certificate bearing our signature, which, for the protection of traders and ourselves, will in future be attached to each invoice.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors of the "Arthur and Henry" Axles.
37, Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.,
and at
56, Charlotte Street, BIRMINGHAM.
1st October, 1881.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, nine MULES, 4,896 SPINDLES, specially ordered to spin 0's to 25's. Five of the mules are new and are 400 spindles each, 1¾ gauge, and capable of spinning 12 oz. per spindle per day of 8's to 12's, and 12 oz. to 20 oz. per spindle of 0's to 8's. All preparing machinery complete, including new boiler, shafting drums and stores, great variety of turning lathes, 16 to 24 feet shaping, drilling, and plaining machines, card fillets and other sundries. All new printed lists are now ready. Apply

JAS. SCOTT and Co.

26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. S.—Mr. SCOTT begs to intimate to his constituents and others of his arival in Bombay, and being the representative of a very powerful syndicate of well-known Engineers and Machine-makers, he is in a position to offer certain facilities to encourage capitalists and others to erect Cotton, Wool, and other Mills in Bombay and other parts of India at the following rates:—A brand new mill of, say, 50,000 spindles, including buildings, tanks, engines, boilers, shafting, stores and all other relative connections erected in Bombay for the sum of, say, 1,300,000, or at the rate of Rs. 26 per spindle to have rope driving and all other latest improvements. DOUGLAS and GRANT, ENGINEERS; JOHN TATHAM, MACHINE MAKER.

J. SCOTT & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts......	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints	,, 3 4	,, ,,	7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

MESSRS. WISDOM AND WARTER,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates:—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons		Rs. 150
Manzanilla	do.	,, 170
Fino Palmo	do.	,, 240

For sample bottle and other information apply to
WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	MADRAS.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	RANGOON.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAYMENT:—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works and Metal Mart.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
HEMRAJ LUKHMIDAS, Esq., Merchant.
D. MACFADYEN, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:
MESSRS. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 15,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.

No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Agents or the Solicitors.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

A KIND of stone, useful, capable of being used in foundaries and factories in the place of ENGLISH FIRE-BRICKS, has been discovered in the Jheend State, and will be, after being prepared and dressed, supplied to purchasers at the rate of Rs. 50 per hundred bricks, and no commission will be allowed. Any one wishing to purchase on the above stated terms is requested to apply to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend, at Sangroor. After receipt of application, within one month's time from that date, 2,000 bricks can be supplied, and so on at the rate of 2,000 bricks a month, whatever their size and shape may be, according to the instructions sent. Bricks from one inch to three inches thick, and from one inch to six inches wide, and to one foot in length, can be supplied. Whatever instructions and orders the purchaser may give as to the sort of bricks required will be strictly carried out. The bricks will be brought free of charge to Rewari, a station on the Rajpootana State Railway, and from thence will be carried at the purchaser's risk and cost. Payment for these bricks should be made in advance, and failing this the security of some respectable firm or of a bank must be given. Some particulars as to a trial of the strength of these new bricks used for lining a furnace at Sangroor, are herewith given. Diameter of furnace was three feet, its depth was nine feet, and height eight feet, and the lining of bricks six inches thick, and one hundred and seventy-five maunds of iron at a time were melted in it; three hundred and thirty of these new bricks, one foot in length, three-and-a-half inches thick and 5 inches wide, and four seers pucca in weight, were used in the furnace, and also ten maunds and-a-half of English fire-clay. The furnace thus prepared was used six times straight off for melting iron of the full amount each time without any repairs or renewal of bricks being required whatever, and for four more times, in addition the only slight repairs required each of these four times being six of these bricks and twenty seers of fire-clay. In a word, the furnace thus prepared in ten bouts melted seventeen hundred and fifty maunds of iron, and it is evident from this trial that these new bricks far surpass the English fire-bricks in every way, as intending purchasers may easily discover for themselves, by comparing the time their own bricks last with that of the time given for these new bricks in the trial related above, and they should take into account that by the discovery of these new bricks the heavy cost of exportation from England will be entirely avoided.

SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jheend.
Sangroor, the 5th January, 1881. 11484—6

Letter 2,001, dated 26th March, 1881.
From Major MACKENZIE, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Futtehgurh.
To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.

SIR,—The samples of your stone bricks sent have given promise of success. Please send the quantity of the bricks as per list. (1880 and 14).

No. C 2725, dated—September, 1881.
From SUPERINTENDENT,
Locomotive and Carriage, Oude and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow.
To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.
Sangroor via Umballa.

SIR,—Your letter of the 12th instant quoting rates for fire-bricks, I shall be obliged by your putting the work in hand (of 2,400 bricks) as per samples sent in tracing, and beg to remind you that you are dealing with a guaranteed Railway Company, and I am therefore unable to advance any money. Your account will be paid through the auditor of this Company when received and found correct. Please submit your bill on the enclosed form.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., that of discovering a beverage, which should be non-alcoholic, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints. Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.
BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

---

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, CALCUTTA.
FIRST POULTRY SHOW.

A SHOW of POULTRY, PIGEONS, fancy and cage BIRDS and RABBITS, open to all India, Burma and the Straits, will be held at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd January, 1882, when the sum of Rs. 1,000 will be given in prizes.

On the 1st day, the Annual Fancy Fair, in aid of the Calcutta charities, will be held in the Gardens.

Intending exhibitors should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, on or before 1st December, 1881.

Classes and the list of prizes will be published hereafter.

JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

LIGHT WINES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

		Quarts.	Pints.
BURGUNDIES.			
POMMARD..	per doz.	Rs. 22 0	12 0
CHABLIS	,,	22 0	12 0
BEAUN	,,	22 0	12 0
MACON	,,	22 0	12 0
HOCKS.			
LUBENHEIMER	per doz.	Rs. 18 0	10 0
ERBACH	,,	18 0	..
NERESTINER	,,	20 0	12 0
HOCKHEIMER	,,	22 0	..
NERESTINER (Pearl)	,,	24 0	..
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	,,	24 0	14 0
HUNGARIAN WINES. *(By Max Gregor.)*			
CARLOWITZ..	per doz.	Rs. 20 0	..
CARLOWITZ, finest selected.	,,	22 0	..
CARLOWITZ, sparkling, a Novel and remarkable Wine	,,	30 0	..
OEDENBURG, Finest Selected	,,	22 0	..
SAMPLE CASE OF HUNGARIAN WINE, 12 bottles, assorted..	,,	28 0	..
AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINE.			
CABINET GRAPE, the successful rival of Claret..	per doz.	Rs. 15 0	..
HERMITAGE GRAPE, 'a most superior Wine'..	,,	22 0	..

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TR. ACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firm in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; and all the principal Merchants in India.

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862.................£300,690
,, 1872.................£816,383

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863........	£1,045,143	1873........	£2,645,503
1868........	£1,579,578	1878........	£4,019,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......................... £2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP.............................. £450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.................. £3,062,174 6 2
ANNUITY FUND.............................. £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
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Local Board of Directors:
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
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For Forms, &c., apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
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